

News Analysis

Proliferation of A-Weapons To Be Only Partially Curbed

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—"Personally," said President John F. Kennedy seven years ago this month, "I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be ten nuclear powers instead of four and by 1975, 15 or 20. . . I regard that as the greatest possible danger and hazard."

Today, as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty comes into force with formal ceremonies in Washington, London and Moscow, there are five nuclear powers. Several other nations have the potential but none has yet made the political decision to join the nuclear club.

Some of these nations have taken the vow of total abstinence by signing and ratifying the treaty. Others have signed but are holding up ratification. Still others have refused to sign.

In short, the proliferation of nuclear weapons will be only partially curbed by the coming into force of what is commonly called the NPT. The future and ultimate fate of the treaty turns on many other considerations, among them the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Treaties Linked

When President Kennedy spoke so gloomily on March 21, 1963, he was talking, in fact, not about the NPT but about the nuclear test ban treaty. But there was, and is, a relationship.

The test ban treaty was concluded that fall. The NPT, about which serious discussion had begun as far back as 1956-57, had lower priority and only now is coming to fruition.

The test ban treaty stopped pollution of the atmosphere by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. But China and France refused to sign, as they have refused to sign the NPT, and their occasional tests still let loose radioactivity.

The test ban was a technique for halting the spread of nuclear weapons simply because of the belief that no nation would risk counting on nuclear weapons if it had developed but had not tested. Of course the test ban is limited. It does not prohibit underground tests. But these are difficult, expensive and hard to hide.

The NPT has the effect of closing that loophole by committing the non-nuclear nations not to produce or to receive such weapons. To take that pledge is a major act of self-denial for nations capable of making such weapons and that is why some have lagged and others have refused.

3 Pledge Abstinence

Those nations capable of making such weapons, but who have ratified the treaty and thus taken the complete pledge of abstinence, are Canada, Sweden and East Germany.

Those nations also capable of making nuclear weapons who have signed the treaty but not ratified are West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Those in the same class of potential or possibly potential nuclear powers who have

Autonomous Force Urged For Japanese

Defense Chief Asks Cooperation With U.S.

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, March 5 (NYT)—Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of the most colorful members of the cabinet formed by Premier Eisaku Sato two months ago, argued today for an "autonomous" Japanese defense force that would cooperate closely with the United States.

In his first major speech to an international audience since taking office, the 51-year-old Mr. Nakasone stressed "independence" and "self-reliance" on one hand, while striving to allay fears that Japan's defense establishment might become too big and too powerful or that the nation might once again tread the militaristic path that led to its involvement in World War II.

Instead of the golden kite (the legendary hawklike bird), symbol of the pre-war Japanese Army, Mr. Nakasone chose the rabbit and the porcupine to represent the kind of defense establishment he is trying to build up.

Speaking at a foreign correspondence club dinner the defense minister said:

"Just as a meek rabbit has long ears sensitive to sound to protect himself, Japan—where the self-defense force is equipped only for defensive operations—must have its own long ears."

Strong Intelligence

In other words, the country needed a strong intelligence organization, he explained.

The quills of the porcupine symbolized the purely defensive role of the self-defense forces. The constitution forbids "war and war potential," and this has been interpreted by successive Liberal-Democratic governments as a ban on all offensive weapons. This is why, Mr. Nakasone said, Japan would have to rely on the United States both for conventional offensive weapons and for the nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Nakasone, who is considered one of Japan's leading hawks, seemed particularly anxious to reiterate the impression that he advocated a policy of independent nuclear force for his country.

"Japan should not have nuclear weapons," he said.

"If a nuclear war did break out, there is nothing Japan could do about it anyway," Mr. Nakasone said. "Let the super-powers worry about this."

He also repeated his oft-voiced advocacy of the gradual transfer of American bases in Japan to the management of the Japanese.

Before becoming defense minister, Mr. Nakasone suggested that Japan's security treaty with the United States allowing the latter to maintain bases in Japan be ended around 1975. But today, he did not specify any proposed date for revision or termination of the treaty.

New Engine GM's Push in Anti-Pollution

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, March 5 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. has spent \$125 million in the last three years to study the problems of automobile air pollution.

The company is spending 50 percent more to develop new types of power systems than it is on cleaning up the conventional internal combustion engine.

This was disclosed by Ross L. Malone, vice-president and general counsel of GM, in a letter to John C. Esposito, one of Ralph Nader's "raiders."

The letter was sent Dec. 19 in response to a 13-item questionnaire Mr. Esposito sent to GM chairman James M. Roche. GM made the letter public today.

Mr. Esposito's two pages of questions were an effort to find out about GM's air pollution work. He got a 15-page reply from Mr. Malone but it skirted most of the tough questions.

\$125 MILLION Spent

Mr. Malone did reveal the size of GM's spending for anti-smog work.

"During the last three years alone, General Motors expended in excess of \$125 million on research in the elimination of pollution from automobiles and the development of alternative power plants," Mr. Malone said.

"We are spending half again as much of our research funds on alternative power plants as we are on reduction of emissions on internal combustion engines."

This would indicate spending of \$50 million on conventional engines and \$75 million on things like gas turbines.

Meanwhile, GM president Edward N. Cole indicated that the corporation hopes to beat the federal government's 1975 deadline for virtually eliminating air pollution from cars.

Mr. Cole said GM has an intensive program to develop different, more complicated control systems.

"We are hopeful that these new systems can be developed and that they can be introduced into some General Motors cars prior to the 1975 model year, although it is too early to make predictions," he said.

It is believed that GM hopes to have some of them ready for the 1972 model year.



GROUNDING—Air Force F-111s are lined up in neat rows at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., grounded for three to six months while the service puts the planes through intensive torture tests to find out the cause of the series of mishaps to the jets.

U.S. Aircraft Bolster Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

are almost totally dependent on U.S. gifts of rice, medicine and clothing.

Gen. Vang Pao's army, despite heavy U.S. support, has not fared well. His guerrilla forces, which once numbered about 18,000 men, now total about 6,000. But they have been augmented by reinforcements from regular Royal Lao Army units so that he has a total of about 2,000 men under his command.

Sheltered in a parking area of the airport which has been carved out of the hillside were half a dozen U.S. transport planes and ten smaller aircraft, the lifeline for dozens of isolated government enclaves in Northeastern Laos. Their American pilots—mostly civilian employees of Air America and Continental Air Services—ferry soldiers, arms and supplies to battle zones.

Guns From Thailand

Large transports carry in guns, ammunition and other military supplies from U.S. bases in Thailand. The small planes use Long Cheng as the base of a communications and transport network to tiny remote dirt runways. No roads connect Sam Thong and Long Cheng with the outside world. So the airfield is the most important military target in Northeastern Laos.

At the end of the runway were three Jolly Green Giant rescue helicopters. Their presence is believed to be one of the reasons the United States tries to keep Long Cheng secret. The Jolly Green Giants are regarded as proof that the United States bombs not just the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The journalists watched the traffic at Long Cheng airfield for about an hour. They calculated that a plane landed or took off every minute. Helicopters and airplanes were in holding pattern above the valley, waiting to land.

Reprisal Fears In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

feel that their actions should not jeopardize Lebanon's security.

In the view of many Lebanese and diplomats, Lebanon is politically unable to prevent the guerrillas from using its territory as an infiltration route into Israel and is militarily incapable of repelling an Israeli raid.

No Middle Ground

"It's a situation of being damned if we do and damned if we don't," said one Lebanese yesterday. "If we try to restrict the guerrillas, we will have an internal crisis, and if we do not, we expose Lebanon to an Israeli attack."

Since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Palestinian commando movement has become one of the most powerful political forces in the Arab world, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon. Jordan just emerged from a crisis that was caused by King Hussein's efforts to restrict guerrilla activity.

Similar attempts to curb the commandos in Lebanon just fall brought this country to the brink of a civil war. In November, Lebanon and the commandos reached a compromise agreement that imposed many restrictions, including a ban on firing on Israel from Lebanon, but permitted the guerrillas to pass through Lebanese territory into Israel.

32 Incidents Cited

Israel has cited 32 incidents this year caused by guerrillas coming from Lebanon, 24 of them within the last two weeks. An Israeli officer described the border situation as "very serious."

In Lebanon, however, the Big Four envoys were told today, according to the national news agency, that there has been an improvement in the border situation in the last two months.

"The incidents to which Israel refers do not justify any military action against Lebanon," the Lebanese foreign minister reportedly told the ambassadors. "They are individual incidents which allegedly occurred within an area controlled by Israel. Israel alone is responsible for maintaining security within the lands it occupies."

U.S. to Keep F-111 Grounded Pending Result of Tough Test

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Air Force has decided to keep its F-111s grounded for three to six months more so the planes can be put through the most intensive safety tests ever required.

Source close to the program said that, starting in late June, individual planes will be tentatively released for flight if, as expected, they pass the tests.

These will include "torture" tests in deep-freeze hangars and painstaking inspection of critical parts with ultrasonic and other devices. In the hangars, the planes will be subjected to bending stresses up to the limits for which the planes were designed—7.33 times the force of gravity.

Reliable informants said verbal approval was given two weeks ago to start building the small test hangars and making other preparations. The planes will be cooled to minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit because metal is more brittle when cold and therefore more likely to reveal defects. The bending stresses will be imposed by hydraulic jacks.

The tests were recommended by Air Force science advisers after weeks of inquiry into a manufacturing flaw that caused a crash near Las Vegas, Nev., on Dec. 23. The crash, in which the two pilots were killed, resulted in the immediate grounding of the 332-plane fleet.

Seven F-111 research and development planes were put back on flying status Feb. 12 with permissible maneuvers severely limited, so as not to delay further the lagging flight-test program.

But the grounding of the bulk of the fleet, which will vary from a total of six months to perhaps a year, will have been the longest.

Commons Adopts Defense Policy

LONDON, March 5 (UPI)—Parliament defeated a Conservative motion tonight censuring the government's entire defense policies.

Following a two-day debate in the House of Commons, the opposition motion was defeated 281 to 281, a government majority of 58. A separate government motion approving the defense policy, recently promulgated in a white paper, was passed by only 21 votes.

The debate ended in stormy scenes as Conservatives tried to shout down the closing speaker, Defense Secretary Denis Healey.

Conservative leader Edward Heath charged the government with breaking its word on keeping forces east of Suez and renewed his pledge to retain British troops there if Conservatives win the next general election.

The government has announced it will complete its east of Suez pullout by the end of 1971.

Anti-War Letter Informs U.S. Wife Husband Lives

(Continued from Page 1)

general idea and had him write it.

The Viet Cong delegation declined to accept a small package for her husband. But it took a tape recording of the conversation, and took three pictures of Mrs. Schrupp.

Mrs. Schrupp wrote that he was left behind wounded after a hand battle May 23, 1969. He said he was captured, received medical attention, and has been treated fine ever since.

Whom It May Concern

The letter was addressed only "to whom it may concern." It bore no postmark or date, Mrs. Schrupp said. It contained no personal message.

"During the past 16 months," it said, "I have had many hours to think, read and analyze other news media such as radio, magazines, newspapers. . . both pro and con about the Vietnam war."

"I finally made up my mind to stand up and be counted and speak out against my government in hopes of bringing the real truth to my people at

home and to those troops fighting here in Vietnam who don't really understand what this war is all about," he said.

Other passages of the 2,600-word letter include: "The recent organized Vietnam Moratorium movement has my wholehearted support and hope of great success. I agree with Madame Nguyen Thi Binh's Oct. 18 statement that this is undeniably a movement to safeguard the U.S. dignity, save American young men from a useless death in VN."

"My congratulations to Mr. Sam Brown and his committee for taking the initiative to organize and control such a fine movement," the letter said.

Mrs. Schrupp also confirmed that photos of her husband in L'Humanite were indeed of him. She said: "He's lost a little weight. But I guess that's expected over there."

U.S. Pilots Said to Smuggle \$320,000 a Week Out of Asia

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT)—American civilian pilots are illegally flying about \$400,000 weekly in checks and dollars out of Saigon to black market money changers in Bangkok, according to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn.

During hearings of his Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, the senator also charged that thousands of dollars from an international fund—primarily financed by the United States and established to help stabilize the Laotian currency—had been diverted to an account used by black marketeers at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York City.

The charges came as an assistant secretary of the Treasury was reading a 23-page prepared statement detailing attempts by the administration to control illicit money operations in South Vietnam and disclosing plans to prosecute military and civilian personnel involved in illegal activities in South Vietnam.

Sen. Ribicoff said yesterday that checks totaling at least \$45,000 from the Foreign Exchanges Operation Fund—established by the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Australia to help stabilize the Laotian currency—had been deposited in the "Freeman account" at the New York bank.

Account Is Confidential

The Freeman account was identified as a conduit and secret account for black market money flowing out of Vietnam at hearings of the investigations subcommittee last fall. Photos introduced by Senate investigators showed that the deposited checks were issued through the American Embassy in Laos.

Sen. Ribicoff said: "It is worth noting that another \$320,000 came to Freeman from the Bank of Indochina, based in Laos, from June 28, 1965, through April 29, 1968."

The investigations subcommittee has been looking into alleged currency manipulations in South Vietnam, which are said to bring black marketeers \$150 million a year in profits and weaken the economy of the Republic of Vietnam.

In the course of these investigations, the subcommittee also received information about the smuggling of American checks and currency by the pilots working for the commercial airlines, which receive most of their business from U.S. agencies.

Sen. Ribicoff said that these pilots fly the money to Bangkok, where the money changers retain about 20 percent of \$80,000 of each package for their services.

Transferred to U.S.

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AMSTERDAM	67 Overcast
ANKARA	12-14 Overcast
BAGDAD	12-14 Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	12-14 Sunny
BELGRADE	12-14 Very cloudy
BOMBAY	12-14 Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA	12-14 Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	12-14 Partly cloudy
CALCUTTA	12-14 Partly cloudy
CARACAS	12-14 Partly cloudy
CHENNAI	12-14 Partly cloudy
COLOMBO	12-14 Partly cloudy
COSTA RICA	12-14 Partly cloudy
DARJEELING	12-14 Partly cloudy
DELHI	12-14 Partly cloudy
DURBAN	12-14 Partly cloudy
HAARLEM	12-14 Partly cloudy
HONG KONG	12-14 Partly cloudy
KARACHI	12-14 Partly cloudy
KUALA LUMPUR	12-14 Partly cloudy
LONDON	12-14 Partly cloudy
LYON	12-14 Partly cloudy
MADRID	12-14 Partly cloudy
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NICE	12-14 Partly cloudy
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SINGAPORE	12-14 Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12-14 Partly cloudy
TAIPEI	12-14 Partly cloudy
TOKYO	12-14 Partly cloudy
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Irregularities Charged

U.S. Sues to Set Aside Vote for UMW Chief

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters).—The government today moved to set aside the re-election of W. A. (Tony) Boyle to the presidency of the United Mine Workers union, charging there were widespread irregularities.

Secretary of Labor George Shultz said the Justice Department had filed a court action to set aside the December election results. Mr. Boyle won the poll by a two-to-one margin over the late Joseph Yablonski, who was murdered on New Year's Eve, along with his wife and daughter.

Campaign Against Boyle

Mr. Yablonski, 59, fought a bitter campaign against Mr. Boyle's leadership of the union and repeatedly charged the poll was rigged. He was defeated by 81,000 votes to 45,000.

Relatives and friends continued to voice such charges after Mr. Yablonski, his wife Margaret and 21-year-old daughter Charlotte were murdered in their home in Clarksville, Pa.

Five people, including a woman and a UMW branch official from Tennessee, have been charged in connection with the Yablonski murders.

Mr. Boyle has repeatedly disavowed any connection with the murders, and last week said he was setting up a special union commission to investigate the slayings.

The government allegations today, which were disclosed by Mr. Shultz at a news conference, made no reference to the killings.

Violations Cited

Mr. Shultz said that the UMW had committed eight violations of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which governs union elections.

The charges included failing to provide adequate safeguards to insure a fair election, denying candidates the right to have observers at polling places, and failing to keep adequate records.

Mr. Shultz said the charges grew out of a widespread and painstaking investigation by more than 200 Labor Department officials.

Mr. Yablonski's son, Joseph, appeared before a Senate subcommittee on Feb. 5 and accused the union of corruption, extortion, misuse of funds and waging a campaign of fear and intimidation against his father.

He asserted there had been an attempt to destroy his father and his family during the bitter election campaign. On one occasion, he said, his father was beaten up and another time "a goon squad of paid thugs" broke up an election meeting.

Meanwhile, a retired mine worker was indicted for perjury today in a federal grand jury investigating the slaying of Mr. Yablonski.

The indictment was handed down in Cleveland against Dillard Joseph, 56, a retired miner of the UMW's District 19. The grand jury charged Mr. Joseph with lying about a trip to Middlesboro, Ky., last Oct. 9 in connection with the "research and information committee" of District 19.

Muskie Charges Nixon Policy Perpetuates the Vietnam War

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie charged today the Nixon administration's Vietnam strategy today, calling it "a policy for the perpetuation of the war."

A "constructive national debate" is required to pierce the "mystery" of administration policy that is "virtually blotting out domestic criticism of the war," the Maine Democrat said.

"The silent majority would be silent no longer," he said, if it realizes that instead of "getting us out of Vietnam," U.S. policy is "planning us down indefinitely."

This was the strongest attack ever mounted against administration policy by the usually soft-spoken Sen. Muskie, who was the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee in 1968 and is a major contender for the Presidential nomination in 1972.

"I am not trying to make a party issue out of Vietnam," said Sen. Muskie, because both Democrats and Republicans were involved "in getting us into Vietnam," which Sen. Muskie originally supported. But he acknowledged that speculation about him in the 1972 race increased his sense of "responsibility" for speaking out now.

President Nixon, "by his preoccupation with Vietnamizing the war," said Sen. Muskie, "has turned his back on Paris" and "downgraded negotiations" by failing to replace Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. as a senior personal representative.

First, said Sen. Muskie, the President must rectify this "most fundamental mistake." Second, said Sen. Muskie, the United States must develop a "negotiable" proposal, based on an announced troop withdrawal "timetable."

The President says that "if he announces a timetable, Hanoi will wait until we are vulnerable and then attack us," said Sen. Muskie. But with U.S. troops withdrawing underway, he said, "Hanoi can wait and do this at a time and place of its own choosing, whether or not Mr. Nixon announces a timetable."

By "ambiguous promises," by "carefully spaced withdrawal announcements," and by "thinly veiled threats to freedom of the press" initiated by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, Sen. Muskie said, the administration has been "erasing Vietnam from public consciousness."

Compromise on Eisenhower Coin

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).

Senate and House leaders have compromised on a proposal to mint 150 million souvenir silver dollars bearing the likeness of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The House had voted to make dollars of the copper-nickel alloy now used in quarters and dimes while the Senate, with proportionately more members from the lightly populated Western silver-producing states, voted for a 40 percent silver dollar.

Rep. Peter Dominick, R., Colo., said \$150 million, containing 40 percent silver, will be sold to collectors. At the same time a number of copper-nickel dollars will be minted for general circulation.

The Treasury said the compromise was acceptable to the administration, which had wanted to make all the coins from alloy.

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FIRST LADY'S GOOD TURN—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon helps turn the skip-rope of Toby Moomey, 5, at the Follow Through Center, in Lafayette, Colo., one of the First Lady's stops on her wide-ranging tour to help promote college volunteer work.

Society Called Effective Policeman

U.S. Unable to Force Draft Registration

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The government has no official method of policing the law that requires men to register for the draft at age 18. But most draft counselors and private experts in the draft law believe that a middle-class youth who goes to high school or college and gets a job will probably get caught within five years if he does not have a draft card.

This view emerged from a number of telephone interviews following this week's Supreme Court ruling that men who fail to register cannot be prosecuted after they are 25.

Some government lawyers said they feel the decision may lead to draft evasion because youths will know that if they can escape prosecution for five years they will be safe forever and because the publicity given the decision will make men aware of nonregistration as an alternative to the draft.

This was disputed, however, by Michael Tigar, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, who founded the Selective Service Law Reporter, Arlo Tatum, the national secretary of the Central Committee on Conscientious Objection, Melvin J. Wolf, the general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and John Griffiths, a Yale University law professor.

"It may be that the government doesn't police the law, but society certainly does," Mr. Tigar said. He said that high school principals and college officials often know which students were registering and might inform the Selective Service System if a man failed to sign up. Employers may ask men for their draft status. And there is always a chance that a non-registrant might be discovered by accident, for instance, if he were arrested for a traffic offense and the police discovered he did not have a draft card, or if someone who knew he had not registered gave the information to the authorities.

"It's simply too great a risk for a young man not to register," Mr. Tigar said. "You just fill out too many forms in your life."

Mr. Tatum, who served two terms in jail in the 1940s after refusing to register and publicly announced his refusal on moral grounds, said that "it is not a feasible alternative for the average guy not to register."

The draft law experts agreed, however, that men living in big city ghettos or rural areas like the Ozarks might be able to remain undercover for five years. The Census Bureau believes, for instance, that millions of men in the slums were not counted in the 1960 census.

Justice Department officials said that it would be far too costly and require too much paper work for the government to keep tabs on all draft-age men and thus discover who did not register. Selective Service System spokes-

men said there are no immediate plans to alter the draft regulations to sidestep yesterday's decision. The court said that the act of failure to register occurs when a man is 18 years, and five days old and the five-year federal Statute of Limitations thus lapses when the man is 23 years and five days old.

Government and private sources reached today agreed, however, that a change in the draft regulations is likely, either by executive action or by congressional action later this year.

Nixon Urges U.S. Aid for Third World 'Humanity Reasons And Self-Interest'

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—President Nixon told Congress yesterday that continued U.S. assistance to developing countries "is essential for humanitarian reasons and for those of our own national self-interest."

But in his letter transmitting the annual report on the foreign assistance program for the 1969 fiscal year, the President was careful to give no hint of the future level or scope of economic aid programs as developed in a report by a presidential task force headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America.

'Challenges We Face'

"The challenges we face are both moral and practical in nature," the President said. "We seek a stable and peaceful world in which all nations can cooperate effectively to improve the quality of human life."

Foreign aid legislation approved at the last session of Congress requires the President to report his recommendations on a new approach to economic development programs by March 31. Such proposals would not be implemented until after the President's Message on Foreign Aid in the spring of 1971.

The reason for this is that Congress authorized all economic assistance programs last year on a two-year basis. The report of the Peterson task force is expected to be released over the weekend—probably from Key Biscayne, Fla.

Sources close to Mr. Nixon said he was prepared to ask Congress a year hence for a substantial increase in economic development aid over the current appropriation of about \$1.5 billion. They indicated, however, that before asking Congress for a substantial increase he would require some solid evidence of strong "grass-roots" support of a larger U.S. contribution.

37-Day Freeze Forestalls Nationwide U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Most railroad workers obeyed a congressional order not to strike today, but widespread walkouts threatened disruption of freight service in parts of the Midwest, the Far West and the South.

A spokesman for the National Railway Labor Conference, representing management, said the lines affected would go to court seeking legal action against strikers if picket lines were not withdrawn.

Congress passed and President Nixon signed yesterday stopgap legislation declaring a 37-day moratorium on any strike by four shopcraft unions or a lockout by the 128 railroads. The principal issues are wages and work rules.

Mr. Nixon's signature came 3 1/2 hours before the 48,000 union members were set to go on strike. However, as the midnight strike deadline passed, pickets appeared at a number of key rail terminals.

Some stayed only briefly, apparently as a token display of defiance. But pickets were still reported at terminals of at least nine lines by mid-morning.

Union leaders urged their members to return to work.

In no case was a railroad reported entirely shut down, but industry spokesmen said freight service was halted or delayed in such major rail centers as Louisville, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Norfolk, Va.

The legislation adopted yesterday was the third time in seven years Congress has stepped into a rail labor dispute.

Mr. Nixon made it known that he was not entirely satisfied with the way the matter was handled. He has submitted legislation that would have forced the unions to accept a contract settlement rejected by one of them, Dec. 4. That proposal could still be taken up later.

The bill, yesterday passed 83 to 0 by the Senate and 345 to 15 by the House, forbids a strike before 12:01 a.m. April 11.

Charles, Anne To Visit Tricia In White House

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—

Prince Charles, 31, and his sister, Princess Anne, 19, will visit Washington for three days in July as guests in the White House.

The visit will be the first to the United States for the two oldest of Queen Elizabeth II's four children.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said today: "At the invitation of Miss Tricia Nixon and Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Anne will visit Washington on Thursday, July 16, to Saturday, July 18."

Miss Nixon, 24, met Prince Charles and Princess Anne last summer when Miss Nixon attended Charles's investiture as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon.

Miss Nixon's sister, Julia, is married to David Eisenhower, grandson of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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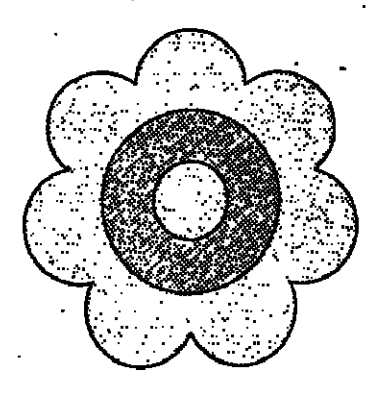
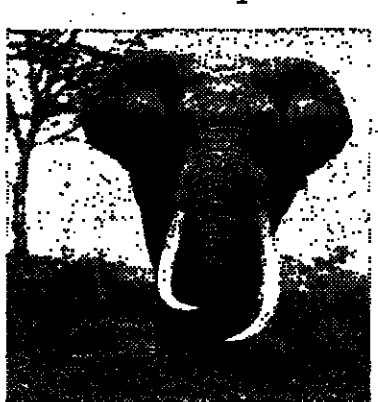
Once in a while KLM hears a sob story about vacations. About hotel bookings that didn't book. Car rentals that didn't rent. And sight-seeing tours that weren't seen. It seems a shame that after you enjoy your KLM flight so much, the vacation isn't as great. So KLM has got together with the specialist travel agents. To look at each and every resort.

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Just three of a whole range of tours at a whole range of prices to a whole range of places. And flexible.

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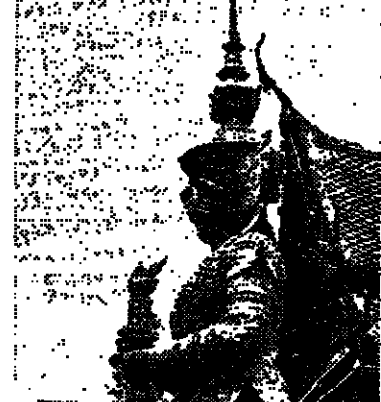
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For example, KLM has put its name to a 24 day swing through the Caribbean by air and sea.



As Just Race-Mixing

Nixon Aide Questions Integration

By Warren Weaver jr.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—John D. Ehrlichman, President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, said yesterday that he opposes the integration of Negro and white pupils in the public schools if it serves only the social purpose of mixing the races and does not improve overall educational standards.

Mr. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, told reporters that the President will soon issue a policy statement to clarify the administration's stand on school integration because there is "a lot of confusion in some people's minds."

Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized at an informal meeting that he is not speaking for Mr. Nixon or putting

words in the President's mouth. But he then outlined a firm stand against using the public school system for what he called social experimentation in racial integration. And the White House official at least suggested that the President shares some of his views.

Education Instrument

"He," Mr. Ehrlichman said of the President, "sees the schools as an instrument of education primarily. There has been a national policy, accepted by some in the past, that the use of the schools was equitable in bringing about a social result. And the way you got the races to accommodate to the situation was through the device of using the schools."

"I think that when a change in the racial makeup of the schools

is undertaken for a purely social end, that is a misuse of the schools, to the extent that it's a mixed educational and social end. I wouldn't be as categorical. When the motive is purely education, I'd be 100 percent for it."

The Nixon administration's position on promoting school integration in the North as well as the South, has been a subject of debate in Congress and among politicians, with critics insisting that the President and his advisers have signaled a national slowdown.

Not Apt to Differ

Despite Mr. Ehrlichman's statement that he was not speaking for the President, it is regarded as highly unlikely that he would make a public statement that is significantly divergent from Mr. Nixon's views.

"What I'm saying here," Mr. Ehrlichman explained, "is that when a social planner—a governor, legislator or judge—says we ought to have a better mix of the races and there's no social organism available but mixing in the schools at a young age—when he says that, I think he misuses educational institutions to a social end."

"If that's what we intend, we ought to be very categorical about it. We should not say we're meeting educational ends when that's not what the purpose is."

Throughout his discussion, the White House official took a mixed position to the courts' view that racial integration produces a demonstrably better education for Negroes, while not being the comparable achievement level for whites.

Slowdown Advocate

Less than a week ago, Mr. Ehrlichman was named as one of the four principal administration advocates of slower school desegregation by Leon E. Panetta, who had been forced only a few days before to resign his post as head of the civil rights office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In other remarks, Mr. Ehrlichman said that the administration is considering proposing a ban on the possession of handguns in the District of Columbia as part of its campaign against crime.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that he is not satisfied with the conclusion of the National Commission on Violence that there is a causal relationship between private ownership of pistols and the robbery and murder rates.

He said that it would be difficult to begin enforcing such a ban on a state or national basis, but that the District of Columbia presented a "manageable" situation.

He warned that Mr. Nixon has not yet backed the proposal but added: "We're nibbling at the outer edge of the idea."

Strike Continues At London Airport

LONDON, March 5 (Reuters).—Firemen at Heathrow, London's principal airport, voted to stay on strike today as their weary of flying.

The 20 officers—considered scabs by the 90 wildcat strikers—have been working 12-hour shifts, keeping Heathrow Airport open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. since the strike began Monday.

The firemen walked out in support of a claim for higher shift pay and hundreds of flights have been canceled or delayed. Some reports say the strike has cost airlines and the airport more than \$2 million (\$4.8 million).

A spokesman for the British Airport Authority said service had been cut by about one third. He said negotiations with the strikers would not begin until they returned to work.

Bradley Says Patton Ran On Gas and Headlines

By B. J. Phillips

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley has told members of the National Press Club that there was a connection between the press and the myth of Gen. George S. Patton.

"Give George a headline and he'd go another 30 miles," said the man who was Gen. Patton's commander during his



Gen. Patton

headlines dash across World War II Europe. "But after all, (30 more miles) is what a commander is after, and I appreciate you guys giving him all the headlines."

Gen. Bradley's reminiscences of the tank commander stopped short of agreeing with Gen. Patton's assessment of how many miles the Third Army could have gone.

"Gen. Patton said if he'd had 400,000 gallons of gas he could have taken Berlin. I have never believed he could have gone anywhere near Berlin even with 400,000 gallons of gas," Gen. Bradley said. "Anyhow, I didn't have the gas to give him."

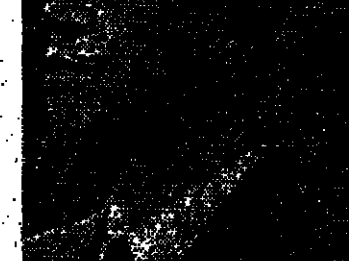
Premiere of Film

Gen. Bradley's comments were made at a luncheon preceding the premiere of the movie "Patton: A Salute to a Rebel."

Gen. Bradley, at 77 the last surviving General of the Army, had under his command the Western Front's two most controversial leaders—Gen. Patton and Field Marshal Montgomery. The two men fought for, among other things, headlines and gasoline.

Gen. Bradley summed them up: "Well, I don't think either one of them liked the other very much. Montgomery was very cautious, wanted to know that he had everything behind him before he went in; Patton was more impetuous. He never dreamed of losing a battle."

Gen. Bradley said he saw Gen. Patton's military mistakes after he slapped the soldier's buttocks from combat fatigue during the Sicilian campaign, an incident that almost ended his career as a commander. Gen. Patton was relieved of his command and



Gen. Bradley

spent a year training invasion troops in England.

"He was rather braggart about it," Gen. Bradley said. "I'll get the opportunity to get up and fight," Patton said. "We know that isn't the best way for dealing with a man's breaking point, but the incident was misunderstood. That was just his way."

Difficult With Allies

Gen. Bradley noted Patton's difficulty in working with allies after the war while military governor of Bavaria.

"Patton would have a hard time serving the way we had to serve after the war when so much of it was diplomacy and dealing with allies," Gen. Bradley said.

"How effective a Patton would be in Vietnam would depend upon his instructions," he said.

Gen. Bradley commented briefly on some of his other military contemporaries.

George C. Marshall: "The greatest leader this country has produced in the last 100 years."

Douglas MacArthur: "I ever served under, although he had his faults."

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel: "One of the greatest field commanders in history. He was able to make maximum use of his resources."

And, finally, of George Patton: "Built for fame, but he did get results."

S.C. Orders the Arrest of 30 In Attack on School Buses

LAMAR, S.C., March 5 (AP).—Thirty white men were charged in state warrants yesterday with engaging in a riot in connection with attacks Tuesday on police and buses carrying black school children.

Teams of South Carolina highway patrolmen, Darlington County sheriff's deputies and agents of the State Law Enforcement Division began rounding up the men late last night.

The first man arrested was Jerry Best, 41, owner of a cafe in the tiny town of Lydia and chairman of a citizens' group demanding freedom-of-choice school desegregation.

The men were charged with common law riot, punishable with a \$1,000 fine or five years in jail. The men arrived at the old three-story brick county jail in Darlington in custody of at least

three law enforcement officers. All were solemn and refused to talk to any newsmen.

One came into the jail dressed in light blue pajamas and his house slippers.

A spokesman for the State Law Enforcement Division said: "Understand, these are state charges and have nothing to do with federal citations issued earlier today."

Federal citations were issued in Columbia, the state capital, against seven men including Mr. Best, in connection with the violence.

State and local police maintained their vigil in Lamar last night and the town was peaceful.

South Carolina political leaders, President Nixon and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew spoke out strongly yesterday against the violence that erupted in Lamar Tuesday.

The attack on the buses prompted Mr. Agnew to declare that the administration "will not tolerate violence or unlawful interference" with efforts to desegregate schools.

"Speaking for myself and the cabinet committee which I chair, I want to make it clear that this administration does not condone and will not tolerate violence resulting from the lawful desegregation of schools anywhere."

Mr. Agnew told a news conference. Earlier the White House said through Press Secretary Ron Ziegler: "Any time a group of adults intimidates children to keep them from going to school, any right thinking American would deplore and oppose that type of action."

The South Carolina House gave a standing ovation and a vote of confidence to one of its members who assailed the attacks as "cruel and senseless."

Rep. Hayward Belser of Richland County, a Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, told his colleagues: "Violence only begets more violence, and I deplore the day that South Carolina turns again to actions like the tragic events in Lamar."

Rep. Belser called the violence "a dark hour in the history of South Carolina."

Gov. Robert McNair called the mob action "unspeakable."

Lamar High School has been closed until tensions in the town ease.

Jew Gets Seminary Post

BOSTON, March 5 (UPI).—The Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome hired its first rabbi yesterday and named him visiting theology professor to the 400-year-old Catholic seminary.

Prof. David Neiman, who was also the first Jew to be named professor of theology at the Catholic Boston College in 1966, will begin teaching Gregorian Seminary students Jewish literature in the spring, 1971.

North Vietnam Sends Message To Chicago Seven

TOKYO, March 5 (AP).—Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said today the Vietnam Peace Committee has sent a message to the Chicago Seven rioters who were released on bail Saturday by the U.S. Appeals Court.

VNA quoted the message, addressed to David T. Dellinger, one of the seven defendants in the Chicago riot conspiracy trial, as saying: "The fact that the seven leaders of the movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam have been freed on bail is obviously an initial success of the peace and democratic movement in the United States and the world."

"Nevertheless, the U.S. administration is using every perfidious scheme to convict and imprison them with the aim of oppressing and threatening the anti-war movement in the United States."

Chicago 7 Plan to Film Their Epic

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Tippie leader Jerry Rubin says he and others of the Chicago Seven plan to make a movie of their trial, with each defendant playing himself.

"It's going to be super Hollywood production," Mr. Rubin said yesterday. "We're going to raise \$1 million and tell the whole story of the trial exactly the way it was."

"We're going to offer Julius (Judge Julius Hoffman) \$100,000 to play himself. I'll change his whole life."

Betty Gannett, Red Party Aide In U.S., Is Dead

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Betty Gannett, 64, who came here from the Soviet Union in 1924 and became national director for youth activities of the Communist party died yesterday.

Harry Winston, chairman, and Gus Hall, secretary-general of the party, said in a joint statement: "In her many years of active political life, she served the party in many capacities and in each post she gave the best she had."

Miss Gannett, whose real name was Rebecca Aroshefsky, was serving as editor of Political Affairs, theoretical organ of the U.S. Communist party, at the time of her death.

Arthur Cersanski, ROchester, N.Y., March 5 (AP).—Arthur Cersanski, 61, who collaborated with Guiseppe Borghum, the creator of the National Presidential Memorial at Mt. Rushmore, S.D., died Sunday.

Mr. Cersanski's contribution to the Rushmore memorial included surveying, modeling and casting as well as construction of miniature models of the park area. He also built a scale model of a vault out into the mountain for the storage of documents and works of art.

Mr. Borghum met Mr. Cersanski in 1939.

Mr. Borghum, a sculptor noted for his monumental works, was impressed with a plaster cast that Mr. Cersanski had done and hired Cersanski to work on the memorial.

Dr. Daniel F. Comstock, LINCOLN, Mass., March 5 (AP).—Dr. Daniel F. Comstock, 86, a physicist and engineer who helped develop the atomic bomb, died Monday.

Dr. Comstock, who lived here, was a founder and president of Comstock & Westcott, Inc., a Cambridge research and development firm.

Nine Indicted For Securities And Bonds Theft

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Nine men, including two with alleged Mafia connections, were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Newark, N.J., on charges involving nearly \$2 million in securities and bonds.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the men were involved in a nationwide theft ring dealing in stolen securities and counterfeit bonds. The indictments charged violations or conspiracy to violate a federal law barring interstate transportation of stolen properties.

Conviction carries a possible maximum sentence of ten years or a \$10,000 fine or both.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the ring had devised elaborate machinery providing for the theft and disposal of large blocks of securities, including stolen U.S. government and municipal bonds.

The FBI said victims included a leading brokerage house in New York and a bank in Boston. The ring also dealt in counterfeit State of Indiana toll road bonds.

Anthony (Pat Tony) Salerno, 68, described as a New York Cosa Nostra figure and Jacob Malishin, 68, a coin shop operator, were arrested immediately. Gerald Martin Zelamowitz, 35, already was in custody. Arrested last night in New York were Lawrence Dressler, 50, and William Silverman, 52.

Rumors of Boiling Sea Spur Thousands to Flee Pozzuoli

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 5 (UPI).—Thousands of Pozzuoli residents fled today, many of them alarmed by reports that the sea was boiling and the earth splitting slowly beneath this ancient Roman seaport.

Some officials said that as many as 30,000 of Pozzuoli's inhabitants might have moved out. But Mayor Angelo Gentile said that the exact number was unknown. He said that at least 20,000 had left by last night.

The mayor added that there was no reason to flee. He added that economic losses suffered by the city since the earthquake scare began would be felt for the next 20 years.

"I hope the situation returns to normal within two weeks," Mr. Gentile said. "I have such confidence that I am not leaving Pozzuoli."

EEC Says Phones Are Not Bugged

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community denied today that telephones at the EEC's brand new headquarters here were being bugged.

The denial followed allegations in the Belgian parliament yesterday by Socialist Ernest Gilms that listening devices and a 14-man "security bureau" had been set up in the 14-story glass and concrete building.

The EEC Executive Commission took steps, when moving into the building last autumn, to ensure that devices designed to "tap" mail functions in the telephone system" could not be used to listen in on private conversations, the spokesman said.

Students Rampage Through Paris Science School

PARIS, March 5 (Reuters).—Three hundred students invaded the administrative section of the Paris University science school today, tearing down curtains, throwing files into the street and writing "Down With the Bourgeois and Police-Run University" on the walls.

Strong police forces were sent to the area but did not intervene, and the students left the administrative offices quietly after about 30 minutes.

The attack on the administrative wing, including the office of Dean Marc Zamansky, was launched after a meeting attended by 1,000 students protesting the expulsion from France of an Austrian scientist, Thomas Schwabertzer.

A research worker who has been preparing a thesis, Mr. Schwabertzer has been active in the anti-Vietnam war movement. An expulsion order was issued against him in September, 1968. The order was then suspended, but last October he was detained and then expelled from France, where he had lived for 15 years.

Moro, Socialists Meet on Coalition

ROME, March 5 (Reuters).—Former Premier Aldo Moro—a Christian Democrat—talked with leaders of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties today in the second day of his attempt to form Italy's 31st postwar government.

The main stumbling blocks, a Socialist spokesman said, are the divorce bill, relations with the national councils—local administrative bodies—to begin taking over the homes of those who now are considered to have left illegally, according to the newspaper.

Russia Evidently Leading U.S. In Peaceful Use of A-Blasts

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is conducting an ambitious program to develop peaceful uses for atomic explosives that appears to American officials to be more extensive than the corresponding Flowshare program of the United States.

The Soviet program was described to American experts by the Russians at meetings held in Moscow last month and in Vienna this week.

Details of the Soviet effort are to be conveyed today to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Committee members have told that the Flowshare project has been under study for some time.

The Atomic Energy Commission asked for \$22 million for the project in the coming fiscal year. It was allowed \$8 million by the Budget Bureau. During the current fiscal year the program received \$15.5 million.

As a result of the cutback, five of the eight planned experiments had to be canceled, including all excavation shots. The description of the Soviet program is certain to be used by the congressional committee as a reason for Congress to increase the Flowshare budget.

According to the information conveyed by the Russians at the recent meetings, the Soviet Union has already conducted at least 12 experiments, ranging from excavation of reservoirs and stimulation of oilfields to creation of underground storage cavities for gas.

The AEC has conducted ten application experiments and eight other tests designed to develop nuclear explosives with reduced radioactivity.

AEC officials have come to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is drawing ahead overall. It has experimented with larger explosives for excavation and has set off large devices in a row, a technique that could be used in building a canal.

The potential usefulness of nuclear explosives in building a transisthmian canal to supplement the Panama Canal has been one of the principal justifications for the Flowshare program. Budgetary and political reasons have prevented the United States from advancing the technology for canal building.

Soviet officials have informed the Americans that nuclear explosives are being considered for the construction of a canal connecting the Pechura River in northern European Russia and the Volga River, which flows to the Caspian in the south.

The situation represents a disturbing reversal to American officials. Twelve years ago, when the AEC was just getting started with its Flowshare projects, the Soviet Union assailed the program as a subterfuge for testing nuclear weapons.

But in 1968 or 1969 there was apparently a change in the Soviet attitude. And, starting with a large excavation shot near Asia in December, 1968, the Russians embarked upon a peaceful-explosion program of their own.

It has been only in the last few weeks, particularly in the last few days, that American officials have become aware of the magnitude of the Soviet effort, which has not even been published in the Soviet Union.

The information was conveyed to the Americans by the Russians at recent meetings between the two countries aimed at establishing a framework for possible cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear explosives.

Rude Pravo Editorial Hints At Possible Political Trials

VIENNA, March 5 (UPI).—The Czechoslovak regime called today for a reassessment of the Stalinist era in that country and asserted that many political trials of that time "punished real enemies of socialism."

The justification of the judicial terror in the 1950s appeared in an editorial in Rude Pravo, the organ of the Communist party's central committee. The headline read: "Why We Shall Return to the Past Period."

The editorial was interpreted by knowledgeable Czechoslovaks here as a sign that Gustav Husak, the

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END OF HOLIDAY, HOLIDAY.

Take our long weekend to New York.

Now when you kiss goodbye to the Rive Gauche, your heart won't break any more. When you tear yourself away from the King's Road, your upper lip can remain stiff. Because now Queen Elizabeth 2 and Le France, those fabulous floating European cities, have created a new North Atlantic Treaty. Once a week, every week from the beginning of May, one or other of these superb ships will be sailing from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. QE2 also calls at Cobh, Le France at Bremerhaven.

During your long weekend aboard, you'll find food to make a gourmet's eyes water with gratitude. Friends. Lavish entertainment. Solitude (if you want it). Ambience. Soul-corrupting comfort. An endless choice of what to do next. And the time to unwind and enjoy it.

So give yourself a break at the end of your holiday. (Isn't it the time you most need it?)

Departure Dates: Every week on Friday or Saturday from May 2 through to October 30, either Queen Elizabeth 2 or Le France will sail from Southampton and Le Havre to New York. Fares from \$239 (half round trip, Thrift season). The QE2 will also call at Cobh on June 16, July 23, August 25 and September 22, and St. Francis at Bremerhaven on May 27, July 22, September 2, 30 and October 28.

Why not see your travel agent today?

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كنايه الحظ

Bonn Holds Army Noncom On Spy Charge

Sergeant Admits Working for East

MUNICH, March 5 (UPI)—The West German Army announced today the arrest of a sergeant at a training school for allegedly spying for East Germany.

A spokesman of the army's Sixth Army headquarters here said Sgt. Hugo Freisler was arrested Jan. 19 and had admitted the charges against him.

The disclosure came only a week after the discovery of an East German spy ring in Bonn.

The military spokesman said the 37-year-old sergeant was arrested for allegedly photographing objects in which he had access. He said photographic apparatus was seized when Sgt. Freisler was arrested.

The spokesman declined to give details about the materials Sgt. Freisler allegedly passed on to East German intelligence.

However, he said, he believed the case "probably does not involve a big fish."

No Connection Seen

He added: "Up to now, there is no reason to assume that Freisler is connected with the Bonn espionage affair."

Sgt. Freisler, married, with one child, and a professional soldier since 1959, was recruited by his brother, who lives in East Germany, the spokesman said.

The activities of the Bonn spy ring were revealed yesterday by federal Attorney General Ludwig Martin.

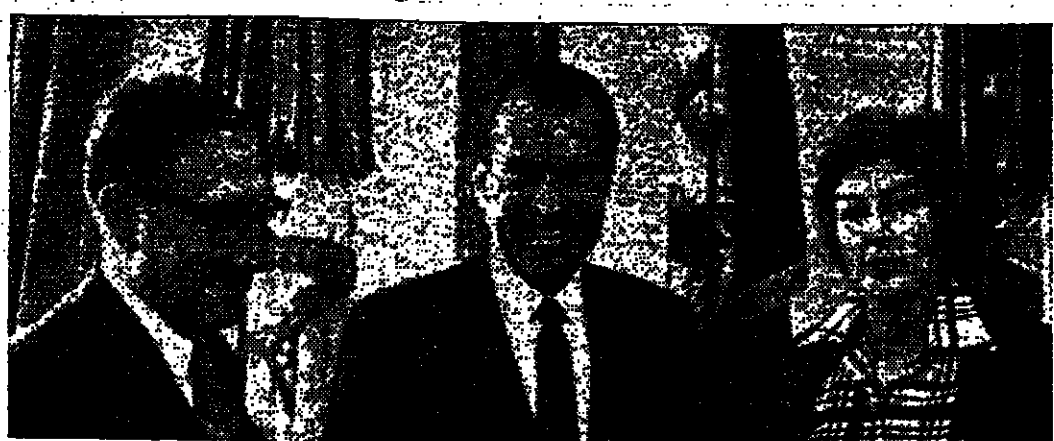
He said Irene Schultz, 51, whose job was confidential secretary to the minister of science, and Liene Lindner, 42, were arrested Feb. 26 and charged with spying for East Germany. He also named a retired judge as the third member of the spy ring.

Icebreakers Trapped Off Antarctic Coast

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, March 5 (UPI)—Two icebreakers are now trapped in Antarctic ice—the Japanese Fuji and the Argentine Gen. San Martin.

The Gen. San Martin was reported to be surrounded by ice and unable to move in the Weddell Sea. The Fuji, with four blades broken from her propeller last week, is still trapped in Lützow-Holm Bay off the Prince Harald coast.

The Soviet cargo ship Ob is expected to reach the Fuji on Saturday. The U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Healer was only about 15 miles from the Argentine vessel, the U.S. Navy said.



Interviewee Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and interviewer Danielle Humeblle.

Kissinger's 10 Days for 20 Minutes on TV

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 5—U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger unexpectedly agreed to a profile program on French television for Danielle Humeblle because he liked her and naively thought the whole project would take only an hour anyway.

When the tall 1.80 Parisienne flanked by a two-man crew from Europe arrived in his Washington office on February 17 prepared to spend the next ten days with him, Kissinger turned her off obliquely. "Washington can be a very boring town, Danielle. What will you do here for the next ten days?"

"I have a lot of books," she countered coolly, and then started applying the drive that has made her in 18 years the most relentless female reporter in French journalism.

For the next ten days, Miss Humeblle and crew tagged Kissinger to his apartment, to his office in the White House, visited his parents in New York, talked about him with former colleagues at Harvard. The 30-minute film, which reveals the supposedly difficult and unapproachable Kissinger as an engaging figure of charm and warmth, will be run on Panorama at 9:15 p.m. tomorrow on the first channel of the ORTF.

"Nobody has ever been so

tough on me in my métier," Danielle said as she supervised the final cutting and synchronization. "A couple of times I would have left, but he fascinated me. I must have interviewed 15,000 people in my life, and it is rare for me to be fascinated. But he has this mixture of gentleness, candor, remarkable intelligence, and total commitment."

"In America, you occasionally meet this kind of person—simple, deeply generous, and brainy. You may find the worst there, but you also find the best."

In the film, Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense, introduces Kissinger as "an extraordinary personality. It is a combination to me of German system, French sensitivity and American energy and you see it displayed in the smallest contacts and also in the largest and most important events."

Danielle filmed bachelor Kissinger leaving his modest apartment in the morning, carrying in his right hand an attaché case and in his left hand a sack of dirty clothes to be dropped off at a laundromat before arriving for a breakfast meeting in the White House basement.

"It was Chaplinesque, it was so touching," she said. "Confidential affairs of state in one hand and the laundry bag in the other."

"When I see the President alone," explains Kissinger in the film, "I take an independent position. But when I speak to you, when I speak to the press, my personal ideas do not matter. I represent the President and therefore I cannot give you a description of my personal ideas on foreign policy."

Nonetheless, he touches on Vietnam and U.S.-European relations although refusing to comment at all on the Middle East.

In what is probably a pure Kissinger observation, he says, "I think the problem of our time is not ownership but bureaucracy. The great difficulty of bureaucracy is that while they all talk about planning, they look at planning as the protection of the present and the future. Managing the administrative machinery takes more energy than reflecting about its purpose. Very often the decision reflects almost a diplomatic negotiation among bureaucratic departments."

"One of the big challenges of any modern state is to leave enough room for spontaneity and for creativity and I think that one of the reasons for the unrest of the younger generation on both sides of the Iron Curtain is the dissatisfaction and the emptiness of living in a bureaucratic world which has no high purpose and which offers primarily routine."

Britain Says Labor MP Passed Secrets

House Member Owen Linked to Czech Agent

LONDON, March 5 (UPI)—The prosecution said today veteran Labor member of Parliament William Owen passed information "for a purpose prejudicial to the state" to a Czechoslovak intelligence agent.

Mr. Owen, 69, sat with his head downcast while the allegations against him were detailed by the prosecution. The courtroom was cleared when the first prosecution witness took the stand.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Owen, a former miner and a Labor member of the House of Commons since 1954, had passed information to the intelligence agent assigned to the Czechoslovak Embassy in London between 1961 and 1969.

The agent was identified in open court, but newsmen were prevented by the Criminal Justice Act of 1967 from naming the man.

"The defendant, for a purpose prejudicial to the state, did communicate to another person information which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy," the charge said.

Hearing to Continue

The hearing, which was expected to be continued tomorrow, will determine whether Mr. Owen should stand trial at the Old Bailey.

The silver-headed lawmaker was making his eighth court appearance today. He has been imprisoned without bail since his arrest Jan. 16.

The Official Secrets Act under which he is charged was passed in 1911. The section under which Mr. Owen is charged carries a maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment.

Attorneys for the defense argued for all evidence to be given in an open court, but the court sustained a prosecution request and ushered all newsmen and spectators out. The charge did not specify what information the defendant allegedly passed.

Pope Peeks at Moon Rock

VATICAN CITY, March 5 (AP)—Pope Paul VI today got a preview peek at a moon rock that is on tour through Europe. The rock, which will go on view at an Italian exhibition in Rome starting Saturday, was shown to the pontiff by U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin during a private audience. It had been brought to earth by the Apollo-12 astronauts.

Hope Fades for French Ship

Only Specialized Ships Still Hunt Lost Sub

TOULON, March 5 (UPI)—The French Navy called off all but special search boats today in its hunt for the missing submarine Eurydice, which exploded while submerged and sank yesterday with 57 men aboard. Hope of finding anything dwindled.

At the same time the navy ordered the Tunisian cargo ship Tabarka into dry dock for careful inspection. The navy earlier today ordered all ships in the area at the time of the Eurydice's disappearance to put into harbor for inspection on the theory one of them may have struck the sub.

Joining in the limited search in cold windy weather was the French underwater exploration ship, Jean Charcot, which is equipped with special underwater observation equipment.

(The Defense Department yesterday offered to lend the French government two Navy submarine rescue vessels based in the Mediterranean to help in the search for the Eurydice, United Press International reported from Washington.)

Routine Exercise

The eight-year-old Eurydice was on a routine exercise off the Riviera resort of St. Tropez when it went down in the area where another French submarine, the Minerve, was lost in January, 1968, with 53 men on board.

Adm. Paul Guérard, commander

of the French submarine force, said the loss of the two Daphne class submarines was a tragic coincidence. They were "among the most perfected and safe in the world at present." The class of submarines should not be condemned because of the losses, he said.

He added that the crew of the Eurydice—which included a Pakistani Lieutenant—probably died within seconds of yesterday morning's explosion. Four Italian ships had joined the search earlier today, but local offers of help from American and NATO naval forces were declined because their ships lack the necessary deep-water search equipment.

French President Georges Pompidou today sent a telegram to Defense Minister Michel Debré to express his condolences to the families of the lost crewmen. He also cancelled a state dinner scheduled for next Monday as a sign of mourning for the lost crew.

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Vinogradov Leaves Cairo

CAIRO, March 5 (Reuters)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov left here for Moscow last night at the end of four days of talks with Egyptian officials.

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Franco-American Relations

Along with the Black Panthers and almost everybody who attended the Democratic convention in 1968, President Pompidou of France has a legitimate grievance against the Chicago police; there can be little doubt that Mayor Daley's finest cut is a little too fine in the protection they gave the French president against the demonstrators last Saturday night. On the other hand, merely by showing up at the airport, the mayor looked like ambassadorial material in contrast with the churlishness of Mayor Lindsay, Gov. Rockefeller and the gallant absentees from the joint session of Congress which Mr. Pompidou addressed.

On balance, then, it is hard to find grounds for Mr. Pompidou's fit of pettishness—his short-lived threat to break off his trip and go home, and his crude snub of a delegation of Jewish leaders in New York. Poor police work is not an insult. And neither is protest, as a whole parade of American official travelers have every good reason to understand, even if Mr. Pompidou does not. He really should, when you think about it, because, leaving aside the relative efficiency of the police protection, the French have not been uniformly courteous to American dignitaries. Anti-Vietnam demonstrations flared nastily in various parts of Paris when President Nixon was there a year ago—the difference being that the government did not let the protesters anywhere near the President. When Vice-President Humphrey visited Paris in 1967, a huge American flag was hauled down from the American Cathedral and burned; two U.S. marines were beaten by rioters; paint was poured on his motorcade from an overpass and a barrage

of eggs missed his car but hit, would you believe it, an automobile carrying the then premier of France, Georges Pompidou.

So Mr. Pompidou ought to have some feeling for these occasions, and how they can sometimes sour outside of the United States. (Vice-President Agnew, for example, could have braced him with a recital of his recent experiences—a bomb blast close to his car in Manila, a nasty brawl in New Zealand only 50 yards from his motorcade, a mudball assault on his limousine in Kabul. And he ought also to have some sense of how things might go inside the United States. It was no big secret from the beginning that he could either come to Washington and tour the country and have a reasonably untroubled trip, or that he could sell 110 military aircraft to Libya—but that he could not do both.

Well, it could have been worse. The two presidents apparently enjoyed their talks, for all their agreements to disagree. Mr. Pompidou had an opportunity to demonstrate for the benefit of certain, that is to say Gaullist, quarters back home that he is not deaf to the demands of French honor or a man to be elbowed around by Americans. Mr. Nixon had an opportunity to confront a crisis and deal with it deftly—and at the same time make it clear what side he is on in Mr. Agnew's continuing crusade against the kooks. All in all, rather satisfying. Maybe next time we'll see a little more of that crisis prevention, or anticipatory diplomacy or whatever it is called, that figures so big in the new Nixon approach to foreign policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Presence in Rhodesia

Secretary of State Rogers made a point during his recent African visit of deploring the perpetuation by force of white minority governments. He placed the United States squarely on the side of the blacks aspiring to self-determination and majority rule in southern Africa.

Yet the United States continues to maintain a consulate general in Salisbury, even after the formal declaration this week of a white-ruled, racially segregated Republic of Rhodesia. Washington keeps this office open despite its claim to adhere strictly to the mandatory sanctions voted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council against a regime it regards as illegal, immoral and a threat to international peace and security.

The State Department insists the open consulate does not constitute recognizing Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime; but this is playing with words. Smith certainly regards it as a de facto recognition, and when Consul-General Paul O'Neill returned to Salisbury after home leave in September a regime official told a reporter, "I can't think

of anything that would have been a better morale booster for us at the moment."

For every black African government, the open consulate heightens the suspicion that the United States is really in league with all the remaining white minority regimes of southern Africa. The American presence in Salisbury also undercuts Britain, which severed its last ties with its former colony after the Smith regime rammed through a constitution last July to permit the birth of the republic and perpetuation of white rule.

Perhaps most serious of all is the effect this symbol of "business-as-usual" has on the standing of the United Nations. Here was an instance where the Security Council had unanimously invoked unprecedented mandatory sanctions, under Article 41 of the Charter. The question is not whether there may be more despotic governments on earth than the one in Salisbury, where representatives of 225,000 whites rule a country of five million. The question is one of upholding the UN Charter and of sustaining a Security Council action to which the United States gave its full backing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Commando Power

Either the Big Four or "the little ten," the groups of Arab commandos led by el-Fatah, will set the pace in the Middle East. U Thant asked for a high level meeting as a matter of urgency, but the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have no common program.

The Arab commando groups have and it is a dangerous one for Jordan and the prospects of peace. Arafat, leader of el-Fatah, who is at the head of a unified command of guerrillas, said after the negotiated settlement with the Jordan government last Sunday that "the Palestine revolution does not interfere in the internal affairs of Arab countries." Four days later a spokesman for el-Fatah called for a new "national government" in Jordan and changes in the army command.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

'Insult' to France

The American Zionists offended the national pride of the French people; their president was insulted and together with him the name of France.

This, may bring an outcome not intended by its organizers—many people in France may turn their backs to support for Israel.

—From Slowo Powstanie (Warsaw).

A Socialist Victory

The Austrian Socialist party won Sunday's election because it had the support of Austrian youth. A new generation has grown

up looking at the past and the future with new eyes. It tells much about the development that has taken place that Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky are the winners of the last general elections in West Germany and Austria.

The election in Austria may also be seen as an expression of a general tendency in European politics. The elections and public opinion polls in recent months show that there is a strong appeal in the Social Democratic policy for the Europeans of the 1970s.

—From Arbeiderbladet (Oslo).

Where It All Started

Nanterre was where it all started in 1968, and Nanterre is now again the scene of violent confrontation between police and students. The clashes have been very different affairs from the gentlemanly exchanges between students and authorities in Oxford or Manchester.

In Nanterre, dozens of students and police have been injured in battles of great violence and the orderly workings of the university have been brought to a complete halt. Lectures have been suspended.

The French government is still very thin-skinned about such incidents, is still suffering from the shocks of the May revolution and is inclined to react sharply to student violence.

The danger is that an over-reaction will now provoke the majority of students against all authority as it did two years ago.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1895

PARIS—A movement in favor of modifying the present tariff for cab fares, which has been on foot for some time past, appears now as if it were soon to be realized. The principal feature of the modification is to be the establishment of a tariff of 1 franc for a quarter of an hour, and it is probable that this tariff will be used in 700 cabs in about a week. Many people who had seen articles on the subject in the papers thought that the new tariff had already been established and asked cabbies yesterday to take them on short drives for 1 franc.

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1920

PARIS—France is bravely and steadily working out her own salvation. Evidence of redoubled effort in the matter of industrial production is found in the official statements of exports and imports for the month of January, just issued. It shows an increase in France's exports of manufactured goods during the month of 183,048,000 francs, or 78 percent over the total for the corresponding month in 1919. This statement deserves attention, this recovery deserves attention; France is advancing, in spite of her many industrial setbacks.



"Don't Worry—This Time We're Going to Do It Right!"

The High Cost of Frustration

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The United States is still haunted by the legend that this is an American Century in which U.S. global obligations are supported by an incomparable military machine, even if its horns are being drawn in, and by unequalled economic vigor.

The truth is we have been incredibly lucky since World War II while strategic and weapons advantages inherited from that conflict were backed up by a constantly expanding economy. Both of these factors are now coming to an end.

Soviet Russia is preparing an armed establishment which, by 1975, will be ahead of ours in virtually all respects and, given existing sentiment and political conditions, there is nothing we can do about this. Moreover, we ourselves are deliberately braking economic expansion. Our two basic assets diminish simultaneously.

Moreover, one can discern a profound switch in American psychological attitudes, frustration with foreign experience, whether bloated in Vietnam, the high cost of NATO or anti-communism in Latin America, all encouraging a kind of instinctual retreat into neo-isolationism's womb.

U.S. Datalines

One has but to read the Congressional Record to see how many legislators wish to reduce contacts with the outer world. Nor is this mood confined to Congress. The New York Times has long emphasized foreign news; yet, a comparison of the percentage of national and foreign front page stories, made

over a comparable period of one week—selected at random—shows a disturbing trend.

During the first seven days of February, 1969, 53.5 percent of the dispatches on page one bore U.S. datelines. During the same period of 1960, the figure had risen to 71.7 percent. For the first week of February this year it had mounted to 87.7 percent. Indeed, on five of the days of that week only one dispatch was datelined abroad.

One suspects this might reflect national discouragement and boredom with problems overseas and a mounting provincialism and self-obsession in American attitudes. Certainly this is in part stimulated by our unhappy and costly overseas experiences but, to a degree, it may also be occasioned by the drying up of the immigrant stream.

Egghead Centers

It has been attended by polarization of the culture and anti-cultural. Eggheads gravitate to intellectual centers around a few cities or universities where they are not laughed at as queer because they might be writing a book. But this process produces an impoverishment of the country's interior similar to that in France where Paris has become the dominant magnetic attraction.

The East Coast retains a vigorous cultural establishment even in an era of disaste for intellectualism, as symbolized by some of Vice-President Agnew's remarks. Sub even for the collective Atlantic seaboard brain, problems like urbanization, pollution and race seem to be squeezing out interest in foreign developments.

Nor is this an overnight development. It was already perceptible during the Kennedy administration. I remember when Secretary of State Dean Rusk said in December, 1962:

"Some European countries would like us to play the role of a soft touch. If Europe doesn't stick to its promises [to maintain agreed NATO force levels] some day there will be a movement in the United States against the idea of the U.S. as a world policeman."

"The Europeans haven't begun to approach the level of national effort they achieved in 1950 when they were quarreling with each other." (World War II. "We provide the cannon fodder as well as the nuclear power and it is ridiculous for people to say that we should accept to serve as the cannon fodder.")

"We have 400,000 men in NATO and are the only member that has met its agreed force goals. Why should we draft a Kansas farmer and send him to Britain where there is no conscription and where that same Kansas farmer sees Englishmen 'looting about'?"

The "some day" Rusk foresaw is upon us. America's mood has changed drastically and part of this change was prompted by Europe's own unwillingness to assume a larger share of the common burden. U.S. disillusion abroad seems to go hand in hand with U.S. disinterest.

John Doine wrote: "The Devil is overcome by resisting, but the world and the flesh by running away." This is good religion but catastrophic policy.

The Laos Logic

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Crazy as it may sound, there has all along been a certain logic behind the official reluctance to make public what virtually everybody has known for years about this country's military engagement in Laos. And now that the Nixon administration is on the point of giving out details, the logic is worth examining closely.

For it shows that the real difficulty in Laos is not that the Nixon administration has refused to come clean. The real difficulty is that the administration has no good plan for making peace in Southeast Asia.

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U.S. Campaign

The United States has for years moved to interdict the North Vietnamese supply operations by bombing from the air and in ground operations staged with U.S. troops. The Central Intelligence Agency. When the bombing of North Vietnam was ended two years ago, the interdiction campaign through Laos was stepped up. As part of that campaign, the Mees and their American advisers seized the Plain des Jarres last fall.

In response, 40,000 North Vietnamese troops reconquered the plain a couple of weeks ago. And now the North Vietnamese are continuing operations to solidify their hold on the plain, and maybe even to move further in Laos.

While none of these developments have been secret, they have all been masked by a kind of official smokescreen. The Communists have led the way in this camouflage operation. The North Vietnamese have never acknowledged they had troops in Laos. On the contrary, they have always insisted that there were only local Communist forces—the Pathet Lao. The Soviet Union, which has an official responsibility for Laos as co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, has also emphasized the role of the Pathet Lao.

The Laoian leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has always believed that the Soviet Union maintained the fiction of no outside

intervention in order to obscure violation of the Geneva agreement. He has felt that if the United States maintained the same fiction, it would be easier to cooperate with the Russians in re-creating the Geneva treaty. And in deference to his wishes and supposed Soviet sensibilities, the Johnson and Nixon administrations refused to make public the exact details of this country's official involvement in Laos.

In the past few months, this reluctance to come clean has been subject to increasing attack in this country. There have been charges in the Congress and the press that the Nixon administration was covering up in order to achieve, sub rosa, a new American intervention—another Vietnam. There have also been charges that the secrecy was maintained in order to cover up local Laoian objections to American intervention.

Presidential Promise
Last Monday, these charges were relayed directly to the President by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, who flew with Mr. Nixon to the New York dinner for French President Georges Pompidou. The President promised that there would be a "reassuring" statement within a week. And thus the expectation is that there will be some formal disclosure about Laos.

But by itself the disclosure cannot accomplish very much. For the basic problem is not that the Nixon administration is moving stealthily over the heads of the Congress and the local Laoian leadership toward another Vietnam. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon and Prince Souvanna want to avoid another Vietnam, above all things. And if anything, disclosure of the American role can only serve to formalize and deepen this country's involvement.

The real difficulty lies in South Vietnam. The Nixon administration, under cover of the Vietnam

intervention policy, is getting increasingly committed to the building of an anti-Communist dictatorship under President Nguyen Van Thieu. As long as this country gives unconditional support to Gen. Thieu, the North Vietnamese are going to make trouble in South Vietnam, and by extension, in Laos. Thus peace can be served only if the public pressure that is pushing for disclosure on Laos begins to concentrate on the administration's basic policy towards Southeast Asia.

Volunteer Army
In his little piece (Feb. 27) on "The Dangers of a Volunteer Army" Joseph Alsop is woefully out of touch with reality. He overlooks completely (conveniently?) the fact that approximately 85 percent of our military forces are already volunteers.

All our commissioned officers and senior enlisted personnel are volunteers now. To hold that eliminating the forced draft of the bottom 15 percent of the ranks could have any effect on the political threat we seek the solution via integration in the Middle East and adapt itself accordingly. This is common sense. Certainly it does

The real difference, and I believe Mr. Nixon's motivation, would be that we would no longer be forced to maintain a large standing army of our young men, and would move a little nearer the American ideal of freedom of choice and opportunity for every individual.

A.D. HOLLOWAY.
Uden, Holland.

Reaction to Pompidou
C.L. Sulzberger and The Washington Post are to be commended for saying what they thought of the mannerisms way in which two American mayors, of New York and Chicago, and certain members of the U.S. Congress reacted to President Pompidou's visit.

I am sure that most decent Americans must have been considerably dismayed and disappointed at the uncouth manner in which these politicians revealed their lack of common courtesy.

However, I am not sure that the press generally is not equally guilty of mounting an unscrupulous attack on the French president, for reasons best known to those who shape policy and, presumably, sell advertising space. Treasonous publicity and adverse comment was

The 'Alien' Failure

African Government

By Arnold Beichman

COTONOU, Dahomey—Is government necessary? What seems like an absurd question to anyone but the inhabitant of a Morningstar Heights commune or a Place de la Concorde, certainly has not been asked in this former French West African colony.

For almost three months, Dahomey, a country with a population of about 1.5 million people, has been without a government, yet it seems to be running just as smoothly as if there were a government.

It takes just as long as ever to hurdle the usual immigration formalities at the modern airport. The traffic lights work or don't work. The telephone works or doesn't. The hotels function, water comes out of the tap, money is exchanged for goods.

There is such an air of normalcy here that one would never suspect that Dahomey lacks that essential state quality of civilization—a government.

"As a matter of fact," said a wise old European here, "Dahomey has never seemed so stable as it has all these months since the coup. After all, no government, no coup d'état, no plotting against the regime. Thus, you've stability and life goes on, as you can see for yourself."

Key Concepts

It is, of course, pure sophistry to say Dahomey has no government. It has one, as much as France did in those half-forgotten days in the mid-1950s and those boring interregnum periods between elections. A state can function for quite a while, even when no elected officials are in charge, because of the bureaucracy, the civil service, for whom stability, hierarchy and routine are the key concepts of existence.

The deficiency of the bureaucratic state is the absence of a guiding principle to effectuate desirable policy changes. The bureaucracy can replace one ambassador with another but it cannot, legitimately, replace one foreign policy with another. It has been said that "to govern is to choose," but the bureaucratic state, by definition, lacks such an option.

Dahomey has been without a government since last December, when the fifth coup in six years ousted President Eweha. A military dictatorship of three colonels is running things, without a constitution. Elections for a new president began Tuesday on a region-by-region basis. Instead of the usual one-day balloting, this is a rolling election, scheduled to last three weeks. The results will be announced not all at once but regionally, as balloting is concluded.

The stated reason for this unprecedented procedure is that the Dahomey gendarmerie is insufficient to police the entire country for a one-day election. Whether this electoral system will produce a "stable" government, is highly doubtful. One of the four segments to be re-elected this week is the military command last December, while two anti-president factions, shortened careers.

One political difficulty which sub-Saharan countries face is that the tradition of central or federal government ruling large territories is Western-imposed, created out of the teachings of such political philosophers as Hobbes, Montesquieu, Locke, Rousseau and others. The European colonial powers who chopped up Africa in the 19th century signed treaties with kings and tribal chiefs whose writ rarely they have been obeyed.

The concept of cooperatives is regarded as a possible "third way" between capitalism and democracy in the economic and social spheres. In Africa, the idea of cooperatives is spreading in West Africa and becoming active in the native economies as fairly autonomous bodies. Togetherness is traditional in Africa. It explains why the idea of trade unions and peasant associations has spread with little difficulty in the past few years, while the idea of governmental stability has not.

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Re the picture of Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman and Dennis Davis in your Feb. 16 issue.

May I ask a question? Do I or the vast (silent) majority have any grievances "against" the U.S. or the U.S. doctors, dentists, teachers?

Alfonse, Spain.

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Paris Movies Three New French Movies —Tops in Entertainment

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

MARCH 5.—The French cinema is impressively represented by three new films. Claude Chabrol's "Le Boucher" and, on a lower but respectable level, by Pierre Desproges' "Le Boucher" and, on a lower but respectable level, by Pierre Desproges' "Le Boucher."

The new Truffaut film is a comedy. Recalled with the simplicity and intelligence characteristic of the author, it is a film of the French motion picture industry may well be called "The French Motion Picture Industry." It is a film of the French motion picture industry may well be called "The French Motion Picture Industry."

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humane educator, investing the part with an aristocratic grace and a quiet humor. For the almost impossible role of the wild child, he discovered a remarkable interpreter in Jean-Pierre Cargol. The two performances complement one another, as the boy, under tolerant tutelage, passes through the stages of rehabilitation, changing in the process from hairy, hunted creature of the woods into the semblance of a little gentleman. Both the comedy and pathos of his rise have been brilliantly and movingly realized. "L'Enfant Sauvage" is a major contribution to the contemporary cinema, as at the Quartier-Latin, the Bibliotheque, the Concorde-Palace, the Lumiere-Gaumont and the Club 15.

"Le Boucher" (at the Marivaux, the Breizne and the George V) reveals Chabrol at the top of his directorial form. Indeed, this gripping thriller is a masterpiece of suspense. It is a well-made melodrama about a Norman farmer who courageously takes on a pack of homicidal gangsters. It is of lesser stature than "L'Enfant Sauvage" or "Le Boucher," but it is never banal and is often exciting. Jean Gabin is the fearless old farmer. The supporting cast includes Pierre Dux, Edouard Gryn, Felix Marten, André Weber and Christian Barbier—an exceptionally gifted group. The plot moves and develops with dexterity. Even the customary drug-and-revolvers-rape-and-chase ingredients get a theatrical lift. It is brisk entertainment.

A tale of mounting terror set in a tranquil and charming French village, the film possesses the suspense element usually associated with Hitchcock, but the style is Chabrol's own. It is not a great film, but within the domain in which it operates, it is a piece of efficient and effective construction. From Stephanie Audran as the winsome school mistress and from Jean YVES as the psychopathic butcher who loves her, the director has set a fine example of high historic rank. An easy, agreeable humor quickens the



Francois Truffaut and Jean-Pierre Cargol in "L'Enfant Sauvage."

dialogue of the less acute passages. The climax will keep you on the edge of your seat.

"Le Boucher" (at the Ambassade, the Berlitz and the Images) is a well-made melodrama about a Norman farmer who courageously takes on a pack of homicidal gangsters. It is of lesser stature than "L'Enfant Sauvage" or "Le Boucher," but it is never banal and is often exciting. Jean Gabin is the fearless old farmer. The supporting cast includes Pierre Dux, Edouard Gryn, Felix Marten, André Weber and Christian Barbier—an exceptionally gifted group. The plot moves and develops with dexterity. Even the customary drug-and-revolvers-rape-and-chase ingredients get a theatrical lift. It is brisk entertainment.

Arthur Penn, the director of the dynamic "Bonnie and Clyde," is in a softer mood in "Alice's Restaurant." This film

has had both wide critical and financial success in the United States, which could make one wonder about the state of the nation.

In a gentle, fragile, don't-touch-it-or-it-will-lose comedy, American youth with its Yogi-esque withdrawal from the world of toll, war and social unrest, is depicted in a cinematic idyll, often tending toward mushiness.

"Alice's Restaurant" recounts the incidents in Arlo Guthrie's ballad of the same title—with Arlo Guthrie in the lead role. Penn would seek us in the youthful atmosphere and furnish a friendly introduction to the spirit that inspires a segment of the younger generation.

The story line, so sketchy that it is scarcely visible, travels in the tracks of "Hair." It has to do with a hippie misadventure who undergoes the horrible experience of almost being drafted. Between conscription

calls, he spends time at Alice's, a hostel run by a band of boys and girls in the Berkshire Hills. Sometimes they are congenial company and sometimes not. The Penn camera roams the lovely countryside in and near Stockbridge, Mass., between scenes of a cured drug addict going back to his old ways and the squabbles of the local free-lovers.

Dramatically, the film suffers from a subnormal temperature (perhaps incurred by determination to remain cool at all costs) and it leaps with jolting jumps from wistful romanticism to realism. The high point is the hilarious ribbing of examinations for military service, a broad and bawdy bit of burlesque, but one at odds with the sentimental tone of most of the other sequences. A disconcerting vagueness clouds "Alice's Restaurant." It offers—with a resolute decision to be with it—a foggy view of the befogged.

protest against the Vietnam war. "One suggestion this year was that we invite Spiro Agnew to speak," Mr. Jenkinson said, "but I could foresee instead of 40 people walking out, 1,500, and I wasn't about to set up that kind of trap for myself."

The Missing Guests at the U.S. Book Awards Ceremony

By William McPherson

NEW YORK, March 5 (WP).—The most noteworthy aspect of the 21st National Book Awards ceremony was the absence of the missing guests. The ceremony was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the missing guests were the winners of the seven awards. The winners were: Best Hardcover Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Paperback Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Hardcover Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Paperback Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Hardcover Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Paperback Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Hardcover Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard; Best Paperback Book, "The Day After Tomorrow" by J.G. Ballard.

Mr. Swados himself, who lives in suburban Rockland County, could not be reached Tuesday. He was somewhere in Manhattan, his wife, Edna, said. "He did this thing and he's finished with it. I don't think he'll have anything more to say about it."

The "thing" Mr. Swados and at least one of the other two judges did was to select Joyce Kilmer, a deserving writer, for her novel "Them" from a list of five nominees, a list more notable for those missing from it—Vladimir Nabokov and Philip Roth—than for those who appeared on it.

Mrs. Epstein, who is the wife of Philip Roth's editor at Random House, never had intended to show up for the awards ceremony in Philadelphia Hall at Lincoln Center, attended by about 1,500 editors, publishers, writers, reviewers and literary agents.

The third judge, Peter Matthiessen, left the country late in January and was traveling somewhere in Africa yesterday. He gave his proxy to Mrs. Epstein for the meeting on the judges last Monday morning at which Miss Oates was selected.

Mr. Jenkinson himself, who has been running the National Book Awards for the past six years, did not know that none of the fiction judges would appear until yesterday morning, when Mr. Swados left word that he wouldn't make it. When questioned shortly afterwards, Mrs. Epstein grinned and said the judges would be present. "I don't know what to say—that's terrible," she said, adding, "Oh God, I couldn't do this again."

new to the National Book Awards. "As the importance of the awards increases," Mr. Jenkinson said, "especially the economic importance to the authors, the controversy will escalate."

Two years ago, on the plat-

form at Philharmonic Hall, poet Robert Bly endorsed his \$1,000 check to the War Resisters League and called upon a league member from the audience to accept it. Three years ago, some 40 people walked out in protest against the Vietnam war.

"One suggestion this year was that we invite Spiro Agnew to speak," Mr. Jenkinson said, "but I could foresee instead of 40 people walking out, 1,500, and I wasn't about to set up that kind of trap for myself."

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(Continued on Page 10)

Britain Cuts Bank Rate 5% From Crisis Level

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 5 (NYT).—The Bank of England relaxed its economic guard with a cut in the bank rate from 8 percent to 7 percent.

The move reflected the sharp drop in the value of the pound and the strength of the sterling.

British reduction also improved the atmosphere for a world-wide reduction in high interest rates.

Although the British rate was historically high and all eyes were turned to the move, the West German authorities might find it possible to defer the increase in their rate from 6 percent to 7 percent that had been predicted for March.

The foreign funds that had been attracted to Britain's 8 percent rate over France's 6 percent rate of French economic and financial problems might now be turned to Paris.

The bank rate is the key interest rate at which the Bank of England lends to money market participants. Rates for business loans and personal savings are tied to the bank rate and are influenced by its moves.

For the average citizen, however, relief is in store. British banks will restrict the government's borrowing in the amount of money they lend, even if rates become a little cheaper. Mortgage rates and other long-term rates are expected to show little change. Savings banks pegged 2 percentage points above the bank rate, fell 1/2 percent to 5.5 percent.

The domestic credit squeeze, eased for years to improve exports and Britain's trade position, remains largely intact, at least until the government's budget next month.

Businessmen were encouraged by the move to increase capital investment by reduction of charges on business loans. These loans are scaled back from a minimum of 15 percentage points above the bank rate to 9 percent instead of 9.5 percent.

The initial enthusiastic reaction to the news sent stock and bond prices up. But they retreated when dealers realized that no letup in the domestic squeeze would be forthcoming. Government bonds, however, remained higher on balance.

Starling slid back as an expected reaction to a change that makes British currency investments less attractive. The pound closed at \$240.65, a drop of about 8 points since last night on a technically adverse day. However, the pound remains robust.

A Bank of England spokesman explained the cut by saying that "in view of the strength of sterling in the exchange markets and of the inflow of funds to London, which continues to be substantial, a lower level of bank rate is now consistent with present policy of monetary restraint."

Foreign exchange dealers took this to mean that, because of recent improvements, the government was not so eager to receive the flow of "hot money" that had been attracted to this country by the very high level of interest rates.

European Reaction
PARIS, March 5 (NYT).—In a reversal of roles, the British are now starting to pull money out of the French market.

French banks are expected to show little change. Savings banks pegged 2 percentage points above the bank rate, fell 1/2 percent to 5.5 percent.

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Smugglers Troubling EEC Officials

Tariff-Dodging Eggs: A Delicate Deal

By Carl Hartman

BRUSSELS, March 5 (AP).—First you import 7 million British eggs into Holland. Then you ship them off to Belgium, but actually you bring them into Belgium by way of France.

It's one of the many ingenious frauds that a small number of European businessmen have devised to take advantage of the rules of the Common Market.

This dodge offers a triple profit: You avoid the high tariff on eggs coming into the Common Market area from Britain by declaring them to be "in transit." Then you establish them as Dutch eggs and get a subsidy for exporting them out of the Common Market into Switzerland.

Finally, you take advantage of the high prices for eggs fixed by the Common Market in Belgium.

Belgian police are convinced that four men they have taken into custody made as much as \$100,000 in illicit profits by this method.

The Common Market has devoted most of its effort to establishing high prices for farmers in the member countries. Farm products imported from outside must pay high duties, to protect the farmers inside from competition. Proceeds of the

duties go into a fund that pays subsidies for exports.

Complex regulations to enforce this system have given smugglers a new field to exercise their talents. Some estimates put the cost as high as \$100 million a year. Others think it is no more than \$10 million.

Common Market officials say they have no figures. It is not their job to chase smugglers, they point out, but the job of the member countries. The situation may change somewhat as a result of a treaty due to be signed March 20, which will make the Common Market organization bear the cost of frauds, rather than the member countries.

Under this treaty, the organization may set up a corps of inspectors—something between policemen and customs officers—to tighten enforcement of the rules.

Here is the kind of case they would have to deal with: A recent shipment of "beef" from Belgium to Britain turned out to be five tons of beef spread over 15 tons of old steel rails. There is no subsidy for exporting rails, but the subsidy for exporting beef can go as high as \$300 a ton.

Some enterprising West Germans bought low quality furs and entrails from a slaughter-

house, stuffed them into plastic casings, smoked them a little and exported the result to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs bought it as raw material for soap at about 2 cents a pound. The West Germans collected another 18 cents a pound as a subsidy for exporting sausage.

Other West Germans invented new "foods" to take advantage of the subsidies. There is no premium on exporting what remains of soy beans after the oil has been pressed out. But with an addition of 7 percent corn meal (maize), some officials were willing to call the products "animal feed" and qualify it for an export subsidy.

In another case, fodder was shipped from Belgium to Denmark and the export subsidy collected. It was then shipped to West Germany—back inside the Common Market—with specifications changed so that it only had to pay a low duty.

The fodder was then shipped back to Belgium. Since both Belgium and Germany are inside the Common Market, there was no duty to pay. The shipper then proceeded to send the identical fodder out to Denmark again, collecting another subsidy.

The same large loads circulate through the rivers and canals of northwestern Europe until they earned about \$6 million for the shippers. That was when they were caught.

EEC Seeks A 'Free Flow' Union by '78

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).

The Common Market Executive Commission proposed today the creation by 1978 of an economic and monetary union permitting the free circulation in the EEC of all production factors—goods, services, capital and labor.

According to informed sources, the proposals also aim to give the community a single currency and a unified voice in world monetary affairs.

The plan is the fourth under study by the community following similar projects submitted by West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Commission proposals would build on what has already been achieved by the "Barre plan" for economic policy coordination and monetary support among member states.

Coordinate Taxes
In the first stage from now until the end of 1971, in addition to the provisions of the Barre plan, member states would complete the switch to the value-added tax system and coordinate excise duties on imported products.

During the second period from 1972 to 1975, the Six would begin

the construction of a single monetary unit to take its place in the world monetary system.

They would also take steps to strengthen the basis for a European capital market, by harmonizing national legislations in such domains as corporation taxes and rules governing new securities issues.

The systems of general taxation in member states would also be coordinated in the second phase. During this time, the broad line of credit policies would be drawn up and the first steps to reduce the fluctuations between community currencies introduced.

Manage Monetary Policy
In the third period up to 1978, a European reserve fund would be set up with an institution to manage monetary policy.

Exchange rate spreads between currencies of member states would be abolished and the free circulation of capital authorized.

Tax frontiers would also fall away on the introduction of this period.

The commission provides for the possibility of postponing the change-over for up to two years if progress during the second phase

proved slower than planned. The transition from the first to second phases would be automatic.

New Members' Transition
BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The executive commission is thinking in terms of 1978 as the target date when Britain and other candidates should become full-fledged members of the community, informed sources said here today.

This would effectively give Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway five years to adapt themselves politically and economically to the community's regulations, as many observers have been speculating.

Informed opinion here is that negotiations between the Common Market and the four applicants will begin in earnest next autumn and, all being well, last about 18 months.

Record-High Sales For Auto Imports Last Month in U.S.

DETROIT, March 5 (WP).—Foreign-made cars sold at a record rate in the United States last month, industry sources reported today.

The 89,000 imported cars sold was 36 percent higher than the 65,000 delivered in February, 1969, when sales were out because of shortages created by a dock strike.

The sharp rise in foreign car sales resulted mainly from a 68 percent increase in deliveries of Volkswagen vehicles. VW sold 41,327 cars in the United States last month, while dock-strike shortages a year ago held sales to only 24,577.

While foreign imports surged in February, the so-called "captive imports"—cars made by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. automakers—slipped to only 12 percent of the import total compared with 17 percent in 1969.

Biggest gains were scored by Japan's Toyota (60 percent, or 13,944 units), Britain's Leyland (21 percent), Sweden's Volvo (39 percent), Germany's Mercedes-Benz and BMW (46 percent).

Some Subtle Change Seen
However, the firm of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler is among those that believe the Fed has already made a subtle change in its policy in the direction of a somewhat easier stance. It points to two factors:

● That many highly sensitive short-term interest rates (especially the key rate on overnight loans between banks, the federal funds rate) have been trending downward lately.

● That the Fed, in postponing action on a proposal to regulate commercial paper sold by bank holding companies, did so, in part, to "avoid additional stringency in money and credit conditions."

But the broader indicators, such as the money supply, which many economists think will have a major influence on what the economy is doing six to nine months from now, generally show the same tight money policy that the Fed has been following ever since last June.

Change Hard to Detect
These contradictory trends offers little comfort to the investor who wants a clear answer to the key question—when are money rates going to come down to levels that could be considered "normal" by typical U.S. standards?

The important fact to keep in mind, in the view of many sophisticated market analysts, is not whether an easing of money will come (there are very few, if any, who think it will not), but rather that, when it does occur, it will come so gradually that it will be almost impossible to detect.

For the Fed, such a strategy entails obvious risks. The central bank is already under rising political pressure to relax its hold on the money markets. To hold onto an essentially tight credit policy long after the business curve has tipped downward certainly increases the risks of an unacceptable recession.

But informed betting in the financial markets seems to be that inflation—not recession—is still the dominant risk in the minds of the money managers, and that easier credit will be slow to come.

Net Off 33% For Canadian Farm Tool Co. Sales, Profits Climb At Dutch Steel Maker

TORONTO, March 5 (Reuters).

Moore-Pargerson, the Canadian farm equipment manufacturer, reported today a 33 percent drop in profits despite a 9 percent gain in sales in the first quarter ended Jan. 31.

Net income slid to \$1.3 million, or 7 cents a share, from the \$1.95 million, or 11 cents a share, earned in the year-earlier quarter.

Sales in the latest period rose to \$185.5 million from \$170.4 million in the 1968 period.

Hoogovens
LIMBUIDEN, The Netherlands, March 5 (Reuters).—Profits last year rose 17 percent at the Dutch iron and steel manufacturer Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken, the company reported today.

Net income totaled 137.8 million guilders (\$28.06 million), up from 117.8 million guilders (\$25.54 million). This was equivalent to 11.20 guilders (\$3.09) a share, compared to 8.80 guilders (\$2.70) a share in 1968.

Sales slipped 23.4 percent to 1.75 billion guilders (\$483.15 million) from the previous year's 1.43 billion guilders (\$391.44 million).

For the fourth quarter, sales were up 44 percent at 530 million guilders (\$146.41 million), compared to the year-ago quarter's 370 million guilders (\$102.31 million). Profit for the quarter was also up 44 percent, totaling 44 million guilders (\$12.15 million), compared to 30.5 million guilders (\$8.43 million) in the earlier period.

28th Century-Fox
HOLLYWOOD, March 5.—Twentieth Century-Fox Corp., which had predicted a turnaround in the fourth quarter would soften earlier losses, reported yesterday a whopping \$25.2 million loss for all of 1969 and a \$2.27 million loss in the first period. The full-year loss was reduced by an \$11.5 million extraordinary gain.

Thus, on an operating basis, the 1969 loss was \$36.7 million. The results compare with a \$13.75 million net profit in 1968 and a \$1.96 million profit in the final three months of 1968.

Chairman Darryl F. Zanuck declined in New York to attribute the loss to anything in particular and, instead, issued a cheerful statement.

"We face the future with great optimism," he said in the statement.

"Twentieth Century-Fox, which achieved 16 Academy Award nominations this year, more than any other company in the industry, has currently in release the greatest number of back-to-back hits in its history, which should enhance the company's performance."

Last Nov. 20, when the firm announced a \$18.8 million third-quarter loss, Mr. Zanuck said it reflected downward readjustments in the value of films released that year and writeoffs for a backlog of story properties "now deemed not suitable for today's market."

At that time he said: "By taking the loss for 1969, we are clearing the decks for what we anticipate will be a sharp turnaround in our fourth quarter."

The company bases its hopes mainly on five pictures currently in release. They are: "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," "Hello Dolly!" "Patton" and "John and Mary."

© Los Angeles Times
Crown Cork & Seal

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	90.2	81.1
Profit (millions)....	5.83	5.03
Per Share	0.28	0.24

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	370.9	337.4
Profit (millions)....	22.87	20.78
Per Share	1.11	1.00

the reverse—that slackening demand will start to flatten out the price curve, and that profits will suffer severely as a result.

There are powerful and influential voices in the central banking system—the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is one—that are convinced that continued economic restraint is essential on all fronts if inflation is to be controlled.

Some Subtle Change Seen
However, the firm of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler is among those that believe the Fed has already made a subtle change in its policy in the direction of a somewhat easier stance. It points to two factors:

● That many highly sensitive short-term interest rates (especially the key rate on overnight loans between banks, the federal funds rate) have been trending downward lately.

● That the Fed, in postponing action on a proposal to regulate commercial paper sold by bank holding companies, did so, in part, to "avoid additional stringency in money and credit conditions."

But the broader indicators, such as the money supply, which many economists think will have a major influence on what the economy is doing six to nine months from now, generally show the same tight money policy that the Fed has been following ever since last June.

Change Hard to Detect
These contradictory trends offers little comfort to the investor who wants a clear answer to the key question—when are money rates going to come down to levels that could be considered "normal" by typical U.S. standards?

The important fact to keep in mind, in the view of many sophisticated market analysts, is not whether an easing of money will come (there are very few, if any, who think it will not), but rather that, when it does occur, it will come so gradually that it will be almost impossible to detect.

For the Fed, such a strategy entails obvious risks. The central bank is already under rising political pressure to relax its hold on the money markets. To hold onto an essentially tight credit policy long after the business curve has tipped downward certainly increases the risks of an unacceptable recession.

But informed betting in the financial markets seems to be that inflation—not recession—is still the dominant risk in the minds of the money managers, and that easier credit will be slow to come.

Stock Prices Fall Back As Turnover Lightens

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened briskly today on news that the Bank of England had cut its basic interest rate to 7.5 percent from 8 percent, but thereafter the market kept slipping lower and for the second day in a row ended on an even note.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by 3.82 half an hour after the opening, finished at 871.55 with a token decline of 0.50. The NYSE index was down 0.01 to 50.7.

Wall Street analysts agreed that the bank rate reduction, which reflects the strength of the pound sterling and follows the British government's policy of monetary restraint, would have little more than "psychological" impact upon the stock market here.

Outlook in U.S.
They took the view that a general prime-rate cut in the United States, which has been forecast widely as some months in the offing, would depend mainly on the course of the economic slowdown and the fight against inflation within this country.

Transportation and utility issues edged ahead. The vote by Congress yesterday evening to avert a threatened railroad strike via a 37-day moratorium did remove one element of uncertainty that had been hanging over the market.

Volume on the Big Board ran 11.37 million shares, down slightly from the previous 11.85 million shares.

RCA Most Active
RCA, the most active issue, rose 1 3/8 to 32 3/4. The company announced plans for a new subsidiary "to provide servicing of all makes of television sets and other home entertainment units."

S. S. Kresge, which operates discount and variety stores, ranked as the market's biggest loser, plunging 11 3/8 to 46 as the second most active stock. In the past, this stock has been a spectacular performer, climbing from a 1968 low of 11 1/4 to last year's peak of 61.

Kresge's stock evidently suffered today from the Wall Street syndrome that comes under the heading of "reaction to disappointing earnings." Repeatedly in recent months the mutual funds and other institutions have rushed simultane-

ously to sell stocks affected by some disappointment in profits.

General Motors, adding 1 at 72 3/8, was the best gainer among the 30 Dow industrials. Point-plus losers in this blue chip sector included International Nickel, down 1 1/8 at 44; Du Pont off 1 1/4 at 59 1/4 and Eastman Kodak down 1 1/8 at 79 1/8.

American Telephone, unchanged for the second straight day, finished at 52 3/4.

Distress Call By Lockheed To Pentagon

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. told the defense department today it will have to stop production of the controversial C5A jet transport unless it is granted more money to cover increased production costs.

The Air Force has reduced its order for the giant transport from 120 to 81 planes and has refused to estimate the amount to be paid Lockheed for the smaller number of planes pending court litigation to determine how much of the increased cost should be paid by Lockheed.

But a letter from Lockheed to the Pentagon said it would be "financially impossible" to continue production "if we must await the outcome of litigation."

The additional financing asked by Lockheed for the C5A would amount to between \$435 million and \$500 million for 1971 and 1972.

Exceeded Estimates
Lockheed said: "The Air Force has indicated it will not provide funds for this contract, which will exceed the estimated price as the Air Force interprets this contract."

It added: "Under these conditions, the Air Force funding would at best be adequate only until near the end of this year."

The letter, dated March 3, was addressed to Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, and signed by D. J. Houghton, Lockheed chairman.

Other Payments Sought
In addition to "interim" C5A financing, Lockheed asked for payments of \$71 million on shipbuilding contracts, \$25 million for work on a short-range attack missile and \$45.2 million in cancellation payments on the abandoned Cheyenne helicopter. Lockheed last year received more government contracts in terms of total cost than any other contractor.

If all the requests are granted, total payments would amount to \$641 million. The cancellation of the helicopter, ordered May 19, 1969, also involves court action. Lockheed said it spent \$110 million and has received only \$33.8 million on that contract.

The total cost of the revised C5A contract is expected to be around \$4 billion. When the order stood at 120 planes, the cost estimates, including improvements ordered by the Air Force, rose from \$2.9 billion to \$5.1 billion.

A Pentagon

High Low Last 4

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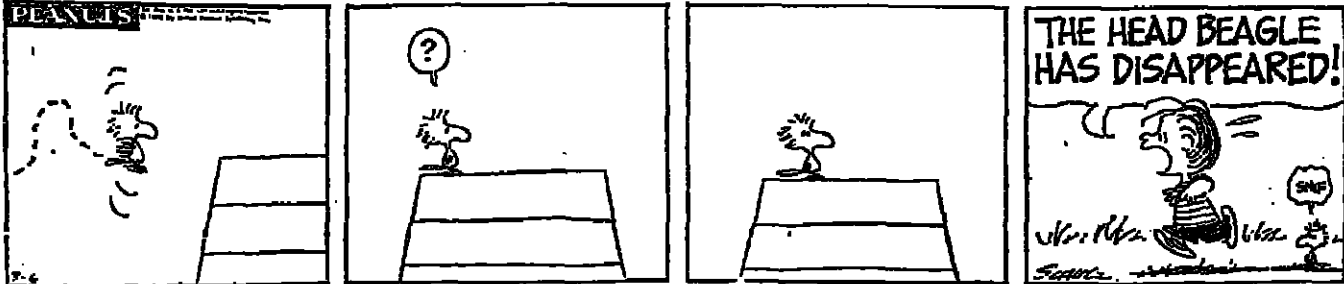
93	UHI	6.51	1.73	NEA	10.56	10.70	United	9.40
94	UHI	2.51	2.33	Nal Ind	10.12	10.12	United	9.40
95	UHI	2.51	2.33	Nal Invst	7.75	6.42	US, CapIt	9.40
96	FD vtrmr	10.03	10.03	Balan	10.25	11.31	Accm	6.86
97	FD vtrmr	19.19	10.03	Bond	5.25	5.83	Ind	4.28
98	Cap Sec	10.07	10.07	Grwth	5.08	5.92	Vang	4.86
99	UHI	10.07	12.27	Grwth	5.08	5.92	Vang	4.86
00	Group Sec	7.73	7.73	Pt Shk	6.49	7.89	UFI Can	8.40
01	UHI	7.73	7.73	Stock	8.03	8.80	UFI Can	8.40
02	UHI	7.73	7.73	UFI Can	12.40	10.15	UFI Can	8.40
03	GrpHd	7.28	8.08	UFI Can	12.40	10.15	UFI Can	8.40
04	GrpHd	14.20	15.56	New Wld	12.40	10.15	Vncst spc	1.86
05	GrpHd	24.34	24.34	Newgrn	14.16	16.22	Investing	0.90
06	UHI	24.34	24.34	UFI Can	12.40	10.15	UFI Can	8.40
07	GrpHd	4.34	4.74	Ovgrwth	6.99	2.43	Vang	4.86

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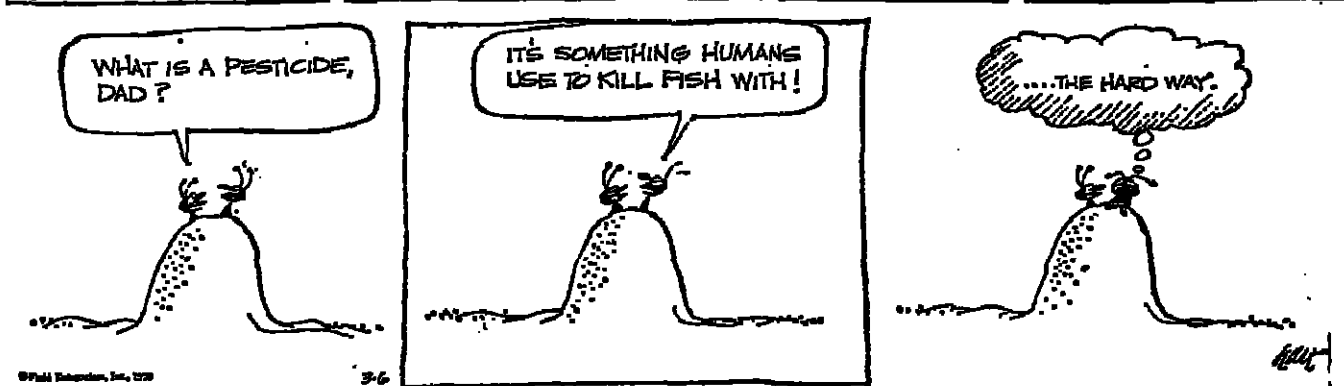
American Stock Exchange Trading

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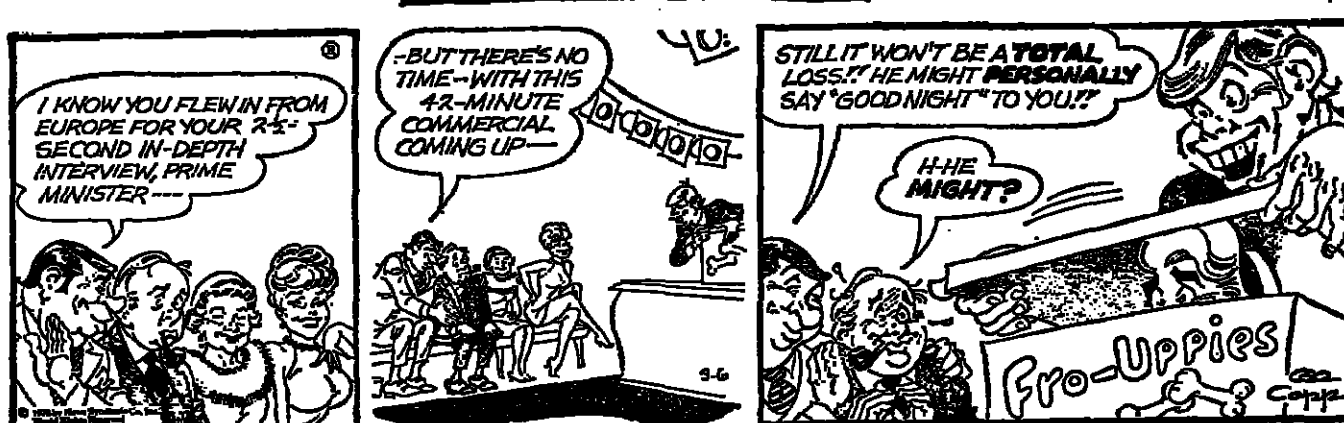
PEANUTS



B.C.



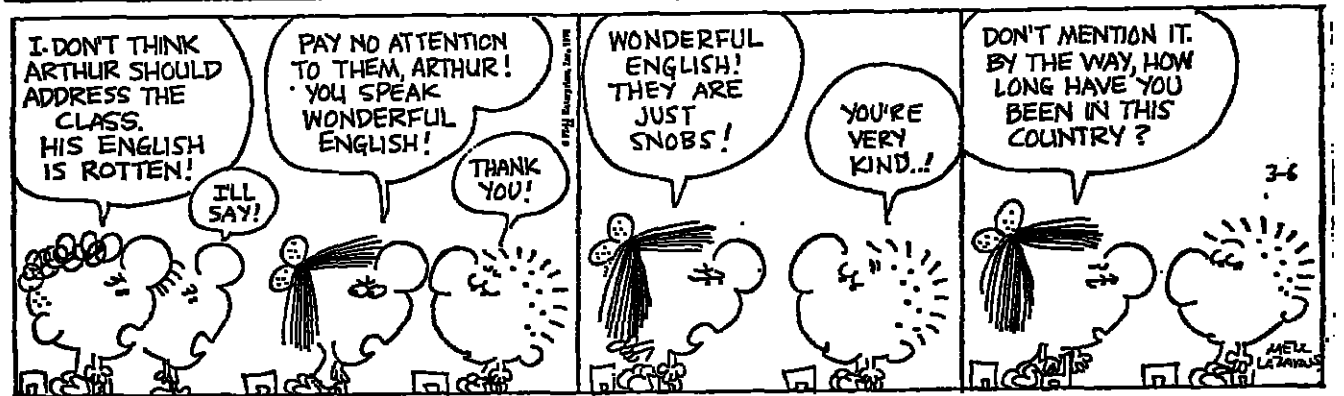
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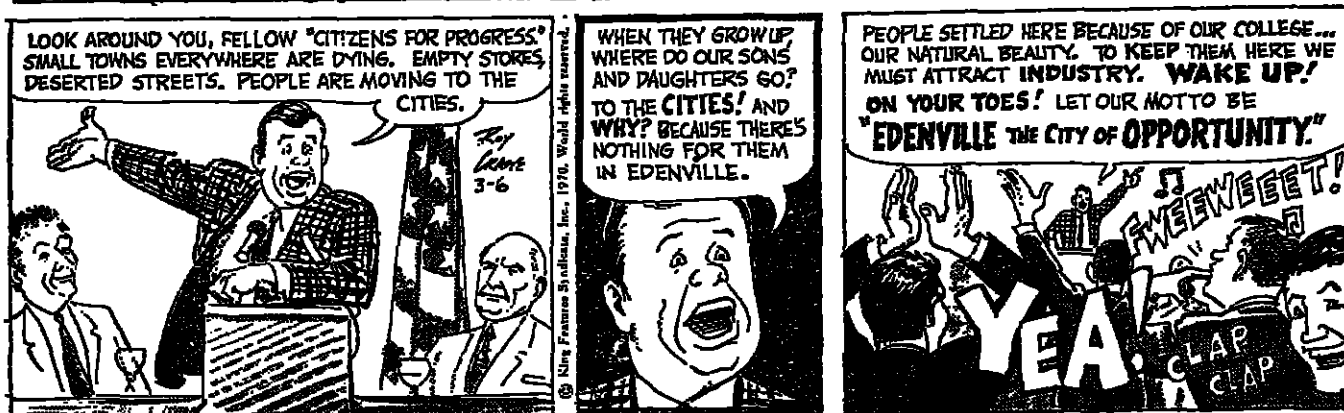
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



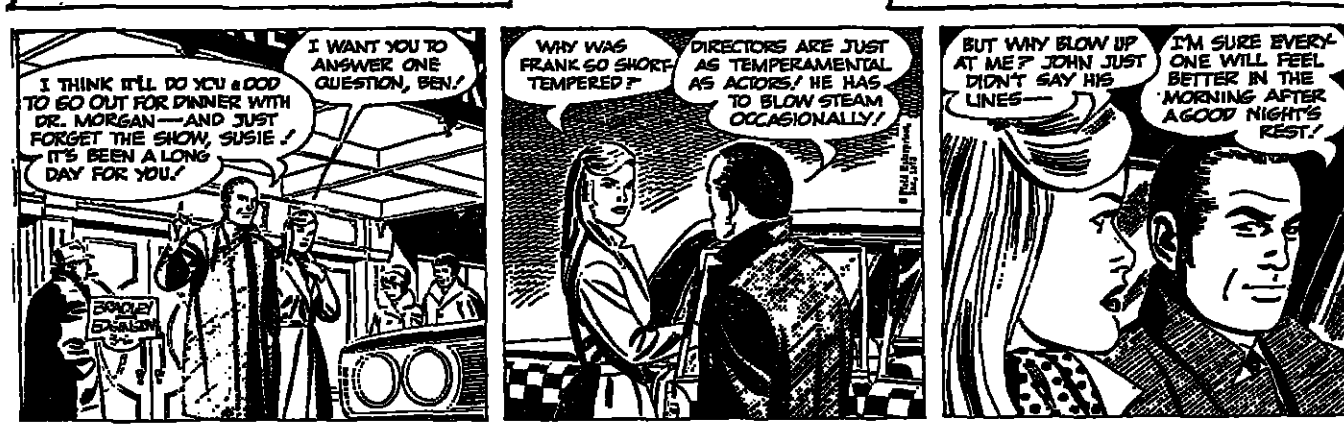
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The marathon match between the Dallas Aces and the Omar Sharif Circus ended in a victory for the Aces by a margin of 101 international match points, a relatively narrow margin considering that 840 deals were played in a seven-week period in seven different cities. The outcome should make the Aces, the world's only professional team, favorites for the Bermuda Bowl in Stockholm, in June.

Giorgio Belladonna of Rome made a slam for the Circus on the diagrammed deal when the expert commentators, seeing all four hands, expected him to fail. It appeared that Belladonna would have to lose a trick in each major suit, but he showed them that they were wrong.

The opening club lead was covered by the king and ace, and ruffed in the closed hand. South played three rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, discarded the spade ten on the club queen, and ruffed the remaining club, which led to this position with South to lead:

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
7652	K97	83	AQ10
K62	K154	108	A973
J63	104	52	A973
KQ3	1052	AJ98764	A973

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PORRI

WENIT

PEXLUD

MANDOR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UTTER GROUP ENTICE NESTLE

Answer: Why they couldn't find the fencing master—HE WAS "OUT TO LUNGE"

BOOKS

MY TESTIMONY

By Anatoly Marchenko. Translated by Michael Scammell. 415 pp. E. P. Dutton. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Harrison Salisbury

IT is, perhaps, not quite fair to criticize a book for not being something the author was incapable of making it, and yet I put down Anatoly Marchenko's story of life in today's Soviet concentration camps with a feeling of irritation and dissatisfaction.

The book may not be his entirely. It may rest, in part, on the introduction by Max Hayward and, in part, on the publicity of his publishers, all of them conspiring in a rather thoughtless way to introduce Marchenko to a kind of Solzhenitsyn or at least a new Eugenia Ginzburg or Lydia Chukovskaya. It doesn't wash. Marchenko is, in fact, a rather simple young man who fell into the clutches of the Soviet police after a work-bench brawl in the provinces and later compounded his offense by foolishly trying to flee the Soviet Union over the border into Persia—a stunt which only a thoroughly naive or amazingly reckless individual would think of attempting. He was caught and charged, quite ridiculously, with treason, convicted arbitrarily and given a six-year sentence in the post-Stalin concentration camps.

"My Testimony" is his melodramatic account of his imprisonment. It is badly written, spiced with purple rhetoric (his or the translator's?), comes with self-pity and tales quite vainly to equate Marchenko's experiences with the blinding terror of Stalin's days. All Marchenko succeeds in doing is to bore us. It's a pity because he has some straight and sinister facts to relate. The concentration camp is not dead in Russia. True, the system has been curtailed. The ordinary Soviet citizen no longer looks behind his locked apartment door at night listening to the tramp of the Secret Police as they go from flat to flat making their arrests. The enormous complex of police industrial and mining enterprises in eastern Siberia has been turned over for the most part to ordinary civilian direction.

But the system survives. And, increasingly, a new if trickling flow of citizens is being fed into the prison system, not dissatisfied, angry protesters, dissidents, a different kind of victim than Stalin chose. Stalin's police arrested whole nations, whole continents of people (all the middle-peasants of the Ukraine, all the citizens of the Chinese republic, all the Tartars of the Crimea, etc.).

The police of Brezhnev and Kosygin are highly selective. They arrest only those few individuals in the Soviet population who are brave enough and alert enough actively to challenge the status quo. These numbers now are small. But, on the evidence of Marchenko's book, if the number of dissidents grows and is followed by equivalent increases in arrests there will be no problem in accommodating them in the camps and in rapidly expanding the camps once again. The base is still there. The system has changed only quantitatively. Qualitatively, a Soviet concentration camp offers some characteristics it did Stalin's time, just as Stalin's camps bore a strong resemblance to the concentration camps (but vastly expanded, more sadistic, more brutal, more callous).

This is the point of Marchenko's book and it is one worth making. The pity is that he does not simply tell his story and let it go as it is. There is an ironic note to Marchenko's story. He is a time as a real political prisoner. After he was released from serving his six-year "term," in 1966, he moved to Moscow suburb and wrote accounts of contemporary life. He had been genuine, politicized by his experience. Unable to publish his book, the Soviet Union, he wrote letters to Soviet authorities and Soviet writers.

Then, in the summer of 1968, he wrote another letter of protest—against the Soviet press in Czechoslovakia. The police promptly sent him back to prison for a year in "strict regime" camp on charge of violating regulations. His case was tested by the courageous group of Moscow dissidents, Larissa Daniel, Pavel Litvin and General Grigorenko. In all these, too, are in the hands of the police. Marchenko's story is badly told. But it bears this ing about.

Harrison Salisbury, assistant managing editor of the New York Times and the author of "The 900 Days: The Story of Leningrad," wrote this review for The Times Sunday Book Review.

Bath Festival Will Feature Beethoven World

BATH, England, March 5 (Reuters).—Joan Sutherland, the Australian soprano, will be the star of the Bath Festival, which will be the annual musical event of the town. The festival will be the annual musical event of the town. The festival will be the annual musical event of the town.

The annual musical event will last from June 5 to 14 and put special stress on works by Beethoven to mark the centenary of the composer's birth. A highlight of the program will be the performance of June 9 of Beethoven's incidental music for Goethe's tragedy "Egmont" by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under the baton of British composer Michael Tippett. The narrator will be Sir Michael Redgrave.

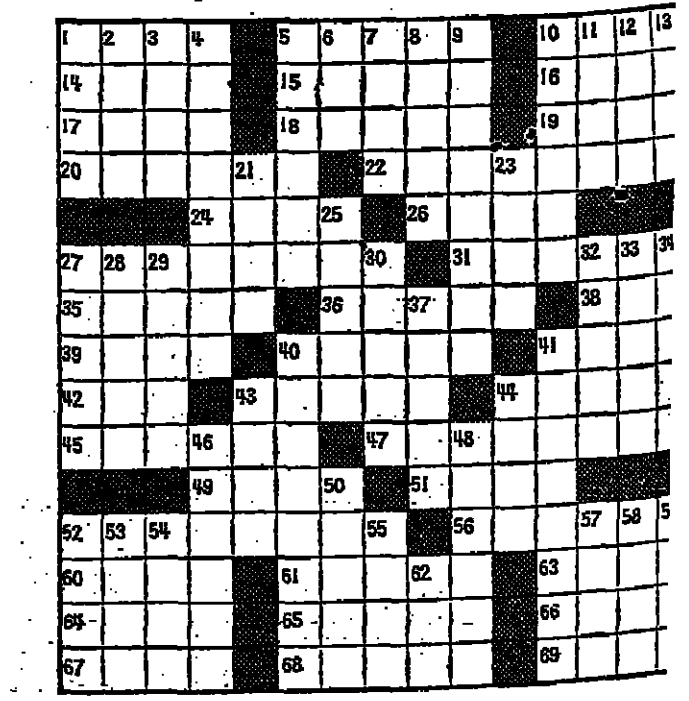
CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS

- Musical sign
- Word of impatience
- Daniels of the silents
- Air corridor
- Arrive at
- Dance
- pinch of salt
- Arawakan people
- Space
- Yogi, for one
- Acts of compliance
- Garden tools
- Car mishap
- Enrages
- Defunct autos
- Athens sight
- Glass, Fr.
- Aqueduct staple
- Roman god
- Marquette and others
- Lunch-counter order
- Zoological suffix
- Waffle cover
- Formosan town
- Sober
- Full development

DOWN

- Nontalker
- Astor, for one
- Objectives
- "Chicken today, tomorrow"
- Listings on tags
- Japanese coin
- Partner of hic
- Character in "The Rivals"
- Cat features
- Weaves
- Saarin
- Snake-charmer's instrument
- High notes
- Scottish island
- Unhittable part of a barn
- Disconnect
- Metrical feet
- Writer Marsh
- Sea off New Guinea
- Antioxidant
- Italian town
- Live theater, for short
- Expressionless
- Repair a pillow
- Family in "The Seven Gables"
- N. C. athletes
- Fifth
- Ivory in the raw
- Acted in a way
- Enjoyed, as victory
- Hair color
- Kinds of degree
- Exam
- Tree trunk
- Pool-ball frame
- Monogram part
- Abkh
- Alaskan city
- Clout
- Diminutive suffix



Free Skating Does It

Wood, Near Perfect, Retains Figure Title

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 5 (AP)—Tim Wood, a 22-year-old skater from Colorado Springs, tonight won the men's title in the world figure skating championships for the second straight year.

His performance was near perfect in the free skating tonight, with high jumps, and won 10 marks from the nine-judge panel.

Wood collected 2,779.3 points and 100 medals from the compulsory and free skating programs.

Andre Nepela, 19, Czechoslovakian European champion, placed second with 2,767.8 points and 15.0 medals. His program in free skating was well composed and impressive, but was not sufficient to win the title, although he had a small advantage after the compulsory figures.

Third was Guenter Zoeller, a 27-year-old car mechanic from East Germany, who had 2,702.0 points and 32.0 medals.

Wood twice got from the nine judges the top mark of 6.0 for technical merit and seven times received 5.9. For artistic impression, he got one 6.0, six 5.9's and one 5.8 marks. These were the highest marks awarded at the championships so far.

Beatrice Schuba of Austria took the lead over title-holder Gabriele Seyfert of East Germany in women's figure skating after the first three compulsory figures.

Miss Schuba, the 1969 world runner-up, had 535.1 points for a 10.5-point lead. However, this came as a surprise. Miss Schuba took a comfortable lead over Miss Seyfert in the six compulsory figures at the European championships in Ljubljana last month. But the 21-year-old East German star put on a brilliant free-skating program to win the European title.

U.S. Six Finishes Meet Unbeaten

BUCHARST, March 5 (UPI)—The United States swamped Switzerland, 13-3, today to finish unbeaten in the world Group "B" hockey championships.

The Americans gained the maximum 14 points from their seven games to win the tournament and qualify to compete in the premier group of the 1971 world championships. They scored 70 goals and conceded only 11 in the event.

In other games today, West Germany beat Norway, 3-0, to take second place; Yugoslavia defeated Japan, 6-2, and Romania downed Bulgaria, 6-2.

FINAL STANDINGS	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
United States	7	0	0	14	70	11
West Germany	6	1	0	12	34	12
Norway	5	2	0	10	28	20
Yugoslavia	3	3	1	7	30	23
Japan	2	3	1	5	21	34
Switzerland	1	6	0	2	13	71
Bulgaria	0	7	0	0	11	67

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST
 Penn. State (N.Y.) 132, Siena 88.
 Seton Hall 87, Seton Hall 77.
 St. Lawrence 72, Middlebury 64 (ot).
 Amherst 87, Tufts 62.
 Wake Forest 81, Carnegie-Mellon 70.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
 Nightly at 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
 Two different shows
 Grand Prix
 Minimum per person
 TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
 58%
 91%
 DANCE AT 8:30 P.M.
 RESERVATIONS BY PHONE

ELYSEES CINEMA

english version
 yulbrynner
 the file of the golden goose
 color by deluxe United Artists

PANTHEON

on alternative...
 STAIRE/ROGERS
 AMANDA
 Marquise de Vendôme
 SWING TIME
 Nord & Jeune Danse
 TOP HAT
 Samedis et Dimanches

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

Passycoat
 The most exciting Parisian Girls
 Floor show - Dance
 Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
 25 R. Quai de la Seine, PARIS 8e-21
 RECOMMENDED BY
 Frank SINATRA & Duke ELLINGTON

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

American atmosphere
 ERIC CHARNE
 JORDY MELLOW
 MAURICE REZEAU
 at the piano
 Ascot Bar
 65 Rue Pierre-Charron

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EFFORT FOR A'S—New Oakland manager John McNamara (center) greets two pitchers, Al Downing, left, acquired from Yanks, and Jim Grant, from the Cards.

AL West Just Like Last Year

Twins, Athletics and 4 Also-Rans

Second in a series by Joseph M. Sheehan, assistant sports editor of The New York Times, on major league prospects. Sheehan predicts the orders of the divisional races, but makes no attempt to pick the pennant winner. Today, the American League's Western Division.

Minnesota Twins

In 1969, the Twins were bracketed with the Athletics as the American League's Western Division favorites. They wound up winning quite handsly. Going into this season, much the same situation exists and Bill Rigney, Minnesota's new manager, will have a lot going for him.

The Twins have good pitching on top although their staff is not impressive in depth. Their rotation has strong starters in Dave Boswell and Jim Perry, both 20-game winners in 1969; Jim Kaat and Luis Tiant. Tom Hall and Dick Woodson are available for spot starts and duty in a bullpen that features Ron Perrano and Stan Williams. But that's about all that meets the eye.

George Mitterwald is scheduled to take over the No. 1 catching job, with support from the rookies Rick Dempsey and Paul Ratliff. Slugging Harmon Killebrew and Rod Carew, a two-time league batting champion, will man the right side of the infield. Chico Cardenas, who had a fine season in his 1969 American League debut, is set at short and Rich Reese, who also had a big year, will man third. Frank Quilici is available for relief duty and the versatile Cesar Tovar always can be moved in from the outfield if help is needed. As an attacking unit, Minnesota's infield is without peer.

In the outfield, Tony Oliva, one of baseball's fine hitters, is a fixture in right, and Tovar is scheduled to take over center. Jim Holt and Herman Hill, rookies who have batting punch, will compete with aging Bob Allison and Charlie Spillard in left.

Oakland Athletics

The Athletics faded over the last half of the season in 1969 after a fast start. Hope is high again in Oakland, the thought being that the young players who had powered their rise will inevitably be better this season. There's no question they have a real chance.

John McNamara, new manager who will be making his debut in the majors, takes over a squad that appears solid in most sectors, with some reservations about the pitching.

John Odom, Jim Hunter and Chuck Dobson are set as starters, with Al Downing, obtained from the Yankees, Juan Pizarro, Fred Talbot

1969 American League Standings

EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	109	53	.673	—
Detroit	90	72	.556	18
Boston	87	75	.537	21
Washington	86	76	.531	22
New York	80	81	.497	28 1/2
Cleveland	62	99	.385	45 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	97	65	.599	—
Oakland	88	74	.543	9
California	87	75	.537	10
Kansas City	89	69	.562	2
Chicago	68	94	.420	28
Seattle	64	98	.395	32

and Roland Fingers in the running for the other rotation jobs. Jim Grant, Diego Segui and Marcel Lachemann are available for spot starts and will work in the bullpen with Paul Lindblad. They could use at least one other top hand.

Frank Fernandez, from the Yankees, probably will take over as the No. 1 catcher, although there's still hope that Dave Duncan will hit his way to the majors. Larry Haney also is in the fight.

The infield is set, with Don Municher, acquired from Seattle, at first; Dick Green at second, fleet Bert Campaneris at short and power-hitting Sal Bando at third. It's a solid unit, on attack and defense, and Ray Oyler, Bob Johnson and others provide competent bench support.

Obtaining Felipe Alou from the Braves upgrades the outfield. He'll take over center. Young Reggie Jackson will be in right, with Rick Monday, another rising star, in left. Tom Reynolds and Jose Tartabull, both well-seasoned, are the established reserves.

California Angels

A distant third in 1969, the Angels hope to at least close the gap. But there's little prospect they can get into actual contention. Once again the American League's Western Division is an overbalanced unit, with Minnesota and Oakland, jointly or separately, in a class by themselves. Lefty Phillips, who took over from Bill Rigney as manager in midseason, believes that 1969's late-season improvement will continue and that trades made during the off-season will provide needed strength. On the credit side also is the fact that the Angels are more set than usual at most positions.

California is high on its rebuilt pitching staff, which will have Andy Messersmith, Rudy May and Tom Murphy as its prime starters. Two more starters are needed. The search for them will center among Ricky Clark, Clyde Wright, Mel Queen, reportedly sound of arm again, and the rookies, Lloyd Allen, Tom Bradley and Greg Garrett. Ken Tatum and southpaw Paul Doyle, acquired from the Braves, head the bullpen contingent. Both are rated high on potential and 1969 performance.

Joe Acosta rates as the No. 1 catcher, although his batting disappointed in 1969. Young Tom Egan, a crack receiver, could take over if his hitting perks up.

The infield is set, with Jim Spencer, who

had a promising rookie year, at first; an improving Standy Alomar at second, soundly established Jim Fregosi at short and Aurelio Rodriguez, who has a gifted glove and potential as a hitter, at third. Versatile Chico Ruiz will be the No. 1 backup man.

Going into training, the outfield shapes up with Jay Johnstone in center, Rick Reichert in right and Alex Johnson, acquired from the Reds, in left. Johnson's speed and hitting power promise to make this the best offensive outfield the Angels ever had. Bill Voss and Roger Repox are available for reserve duty.

Kansas City Royals

The Royals did the best of any 1969 expansion team, finishing fourth. The feeling in Kansas City is that they can improve on this record and at least hold fourth place. Charlie Metro, the new manager, believes the young Royals have a chance to improve at the least 25 percent.

Wally Bunker, a youthful veteran, heads the pitching staff. He won 12 games last year and had a respectable 3.33 earned-run average. His likely starting companions, Alap Young, will be southpaw Dick Drago, Dick Drago, Roger Nelson and southpaw Jim Rooker, who did reasonably well in their first real chances at major league action. Chris Zachary, Mike Hedlund and Dave Morehead are other starting possibilities, as are rookies Bob Johnson, Paul Splittorf and Paul Cram. Moe Drabowsky and Tom Burgermeister are the right-left leaders of a bullpen that's still in the formative stage.

Elie Rodriguez and John Martinez are the top prospects among five young catching candidates.

Mike Fiers, who hit .274 with first power as a 1969 rookie, has the edge at first base. Luis Alomar, who hit .301 for Omaha last year, will challenge Jerry Adair at second. Jackie Hernandez, solid defensively but not much of a hitter, holds over at shortstop. Paul Schaaf probably will replace the departed Joe Foy at third. Youngsters Bill Harris, Juan Rios and Pat Locantore are being groomed for bench duty.

Amos Otis, obtained from the Mets, is scheduled to take over center. Lou Piniella, who won the American League's 1969 rookie-of-the-year award, will man left, with Ed Kirkpatrick, fleet Pat Kelly and Bob Oliver competing for the right-field assignment.

Chicago White Sox

The White Sox, for years one of the American League's constant powers, have fallen upon evil days. They sank to fifth place in the West last year and could hit bottom this season if Seattle, the other 1969 addition, improves as much as it hopes. Except in the infield, Don Outridge, who took over from Al Lopez as manager in mid-1969, doesn't have much reason for encouragement.

With Luis Aparicio, still effective as field and productive at bat, at short and Bobby Knoop at second, the White Sox are strong in midfield. And they have bolstered the infield corners by installing Cal Hopkins at first and Bill Melton at third. Both have power. And Tommy McCraw, Sydney O'Brien and assorted youngsters compose a strong back-up group.

Elsewhere, though the talent is thin, with few prime new prospects in sight. Carlos May, whose physical condition is suspect, after his 1969 loss of a right thumb joint in military service, is the dubious leader of a shaky outfield, whose other probable starters are light-hitting Ken Berry and Walt Williams, who hits for average but does not produce the long ball. Charlie (Buddy) Bradford, who has some power, is the only established reserve.

Chicago's pitching, which used to be a strong point, has dwindled to close to nothing. The prospective staff leaders are Tommy John and Joe Horlen, neither at his best in 1969. The other starters will be selected from among Billy Wynne, Jerry Nyman, and Gerry Arrigo, with the rookies Bill Farmer and Bart Johnson. Hard-working Wilbur Wood and Ed Herrmann head a bullpen that could use added right-handed help. The catching with Dan Herrmann and Duane Josephson sharing the lead, is not distinguished.

Seattle Pilots

Dave Bristol, a new manager, has some basis for optimism that the Pilots can rise from the cellar but, like all expansion teams, they face a long, hard grind to become fully competitive.

Seattle's pitching offers some encouragement. The Pilots have a staff leader in Gene Brabender, whose 13 victories set a record for an expansion pitcher. The other prime starting candidates are Marty Pattin, Steve Bunker, Lew Krause and rookies Dick Boney and Skip Lockwood. Other possibilities include George Lawrie, from Oakland; John Morris and John Gehner. The bullpen will be built around Bob Locker, John O'Donoghue and Dave Baldwin, from Washington.

Jerry McNerney again rates as the No. 1 catcher. He'll have added support from Phil Roof, from Oakland, and Don Bryant, from Houston.

Greg Goossen will get the first shot at first base, with Mike Hegon, slated for outfield duty, as an insurance candidate. John Donaldson has the edge at second and Ted Kubiak, from Oakland, is slated to take over short. Fleet Tommy Harper and Rich Rollins, who underwent knee surgery after winning the regular job, will contend at third base. The chief spares are John Kennedy, Frank Stanley and Frank Coppins.

The Pilots think highly of their outfield prospects. The likely regulars are Wayne Comer, Steve Hovley and Hegon, if he isn't needed at first. Mike Herschberger, from Oakland, provides an experienced spare and Harper also is serviceable. Two rookies, Danny Walton and Roy Foster, have strong power recommendations.

Next: National League East.

Hill to Start In S. Africa Grand Prix

JOHANNESBURG, March 5 (AP)—Former world champion Jackie Stewart will start the U.S. Grand Prix five months ago and it had seemed almost certain that although his bones might knit in time for the opener of the world championship Formula One series, the badly damaged nerves and tendons could not be repaired in time.

Hill's times this week showed he is still not at his best. His fastest lap of 1 minute 21.6 seconds, an average speed of 112.5 miles an hour (181.1 k.p.h.), is more than two seconds slower than the best at the track in the official practices.

Meanwhile, world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland and Chris Ammon of New Zealand sped around the circuit in record time today. Both lapped in the new March-Ford car in 1:19.3, an average of 115.76 m.p.h. (186.3 k.p.h.) on extremely hot conditions.

Stewart held the previous fastest time for the 2.5 miles track of 1:19.4, set last year in a Matra-Ford while first-testing. He also holds the official record of 1:21.6, established in winning last year's Grand Prix, also in a Matra-Ford.

Jack Brabham of Australia, in a Brabham-Ford, was the only other driver to break the 1:30 mark. He lapped in 1:19.8.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium in the new Ferrari F-12 was the day's big disappointment. He was the only driver practicing who failed to better yesterday's time. In a brief appearance before he left the track, he had a best circuit of 1:22.1, eight-tenths of a second slower than his best time yesterday.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	48	17	.739	—
Kentucky	32	29	.525	13
Carolina	30	32	.484	15 1/2
New York	28	34	.450	17
Pittsburgh	22	41	.349	24
Miami	19	44	.298	28
WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	38	21	.645	—
Dallas	37	22	.625	1/2
Washington	36	23	.609	1 1/2
San Antonio	30	29	.508	8
Los Angeles	30	33	.476	7

Wednesday's Results
 Indiana 105 (Havlicek 23, Brown 23), New York 97 (Johnson 25, McMillan 21).
 Los Angeles 135 (Storck 24, Calvin 25), Denver 122 (Raymond 42, Jones 17).

Blues End Bruins' Streak, Red Wings Stop Rangers'

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Boston hadn't lost a National Hockey League game to a West Division team all season, but St. Louis caught the Bruins last night, beating them, 3-1.

It couldn't have come at a better time for the New York Rangers, who had their 130-game scoring streak ended by Detroit, 2-0, but still remained a point back of Boston in the East Division.

The Bruins had gone 32 consecutive games without losing to the West. But Al McDonald snapped a 20-game scoring drought and goalie Jacques Plante had the Bruins shut out until the final half-minute.

Red Wings 2, Rangers 0
 Gordie Howe, who had managed only one goal and two assists in his last nine games against New York dating back to Jan. 11, 1969, scored the only goal the Red Wings need to beat the Rangers. It was his 224 of the season. Goaltie Roy Edwards ended at 130 the Rangers' record game-scoring string. The

West Prevents Wilt-less Lakers From Wilting

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Jerry West continues to breathe life into the ailing Los Angeles Lakers as they await the return of the big man later this month.

The big man is Wilt Chamberlain, who works out today in a team drill in Los Angeles. The 7-foot-1 center has been sidelined since Nov. 7 when he ruptured a tendon under his right kneecap. The Lakers expect him back no later than March 18.

Another key man, Elgin Baylor, was among the missing last night when the Lakers downed the Baltimore Bullets—another injury-riddled club—94-91 to reduce Atlanta's lead in the National Basketball Association's Western Division to one game.

It was West who led the way with 32 points, including two clinching free throws with two seconds remaining. He scored 13 points in the fourth quarter and 5 of the Lakers' last 10 after the Bullets had deadlocked the game at 84 with 3:13 remaining.

Celtics 115, Warriors 110
 John Havlicek scored 20 of his 31 points in the first half as Boston upended San Francisco, 115-110. The Warriors wiped out an 18-point second-period deficit and moved to a 98-92 lead early in the fourth period. Havlicek then scored a field goal and stole the ball and tallied again to put the Celtics in front for good.

Royals 127, Rockies 125
 Oscar Robertson scored two free throws with 17 seconds left in leading Cincinnati over San Diego, 127-115. Johnny Green blocked Jim Barnett's attempt at a tying shot.

4 State Troopers Among 11 Arrested By FBI in New York Gambling Raid

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI)—The FBI today arrested 11 men, including four state police officers, in connection with a multi-million-dollar gambling operation involving sporting events.

The 11 were charged with bribery and interstate gambling involving reputed enterprises in metropolitan New York. The four state troopers included a lieutenant and three senior investigators.

One of the other seven was identified by the FBI as Nicholas Rattini, 64, of Yonkers, a member of the Vito Genovese Mafia "family."

The FBI said cash, a paid vacation in Puerto Rico, cars and other items were given in exchange for state police protection for gamblers.

The arrests resulted from an investigation instituted from information furnished the FBI by William E. Kirwan Jr., superintendent of state police.

British Reportedly Will Back S. Africa at Davis Cup Talks

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—British tennis officials will support South Africa's bid to stay in the Davis Cup, sources said today.

South Africa's future in the tournament is to be decided at a special meeting of member nations in London March 23, called by the United States, holders of the Davis Cup.

The council of the British Lawn Tennis Association voted to support a U.S. proposal for a six-man committee to be set up with power to expel any country.

But the British also drew up an amendment that the six-man committee can only take such action by a two-thirds majority and with a minimum of five members present.

Derek Penman, LTA chairman, said: "We want to guard against a snap decision being taken against any country."

A source close to the LTA said the general feeling at the council meeting was in favor of South Africa continuing in the Davis Cup.

The United States called the March 23 meeting after Arthur Ashe had been refused permission to compete in the South African national tennis championships.

The British feel they owe a debt to the South Africans, who supported the British campaign for open tennis.

Basel Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup nations, said he expects 40 or 45 of the 65 member countries to be represented at the meeting.

A two-thirds majority will be needed to set up the six-man committee, which would then have power to suspend South Africa immediately.

South Africa competes in the European Zone of the Davis Cup but has a bye in the first round and is not called upon to play until late May at the earliest.

However, a 33-1 outsider, also reached the semi-finals by winning a marathon match against British left-hander Mark Cox, 25-27, 6-6, 7-5. Riessen won in three hours and 40 minutes after recovering brilliantly to save three match points in the second set.

However, a 33-1 outsider, also reached the semi-finals by winning a marathon match against British left-hander Mark Cox, 25-27, 6-6, 7-5. Riessen won in three hours and 40 minutes after recovering brilliantly to save three match points in the second set.

The Scoreboard

SKING: At Briançon, France, France's Marcel won the women's slalom in the French championships, beating Isabelle Mir and World Cup winner Jochi Jochi. Florence Steiner was fourth. Miss March was timed in 1 minute 19.21 seconds. Miss Mir in 1:19.45 and Miss Jochi in 1:19.71.

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